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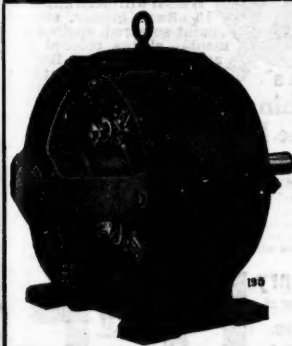
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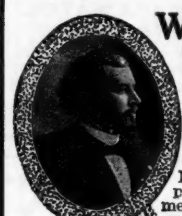
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BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH W. DUNCAN.

In the passing of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., whose sudden death is referred to in another column, the Army loses a man with a great white soul, who was loved by every soldier over whom he had ever been placed in command, but whose power to win obedience was never lessened because of this affectionate regard. Born and reared in Texas, he had a knowledge of the people of that section that made him an invaluable officer on the delicate border land between the two republics in this last troublous year, and his services were in no greater demand than at the present time, when every day is pregnant with momentous changes. As a child in the wilds of Texas, where he often had Indian children as playmates, he grew up with a considerable feeling for unfortunate races whose environment had kept them from attaining civilized development, and this feeling had many opportunities to be warmed into expressions of official kindness when he was brought into contact with the Moros in the important position of a regimental commander. In command of the American troops at the battle of Mt. Dajo (Bud Dajo) in 1906 he was compelled, through the accidents of battle, to see women killed by our soldiers, who could not distinguish them from men. To so high-minded a soldier as Colonel Duncan this unfortunate circumstance was a source of deep regret, but more so was the attitude of some small-minded Americans, who, without any evidence whatsoever, sought to make it appear that the killing of the women was the result of an unwillingness on the part of the American forces to discriminate as to whom they killed. General Duncan in going over the details of that battle often referred to the savage fury of the Moro women, who, dressed like the warriors, threw themselves bolo in hand from the parapets upon the American soldiers below, indifferent as to whether they fell upon bayonets or not as long as they could find a chance to kill or wound a white man before being killed themselves. In such cases, when the rush of a maddened woman and her death was a matter of only seconds, it was manifestly impossible to note the sex of the combatants.

None of the large number of those who knew General Duncan in the Army and outside the Army could for a moment believe that he would have sanctioned any war upon women, but they knew well that his experience as an Indian fighter in the frontier days had taught him that sharp and decisive action is the best and surest way to meet attacks of the insensate savage. One incident of his part in the battle of San Juan in 1898 illustrates his common sense and cool head. The Regular command he was charging with was halted by barbed wire entanglements. The colonel leaped upon a mound of rock and began to encourage his men. "Come down from there, you fool," shouted Captain Duncan, grabbing his arm, so anxious for his colonel's safety as to forget their difference in rank. "Do you want to make a target for the Spaniards? The boys are coming along all right." The sharp words recalled the colonel to himself and he got down meekly. That night Captain Duncan was summoned to the C.O.'s tent. He expected a sharp rebuke for his language in the battle, but received none, the colonel merely remarking jocularly that he believed he had acted like a fool at that time. General Duncan did his duty as a soldier always to the limit of his ability, and his misfortune in being wantonly and unjustly criticised for his attitude in battle toward his blindly enraged foes in the Moro country has done no lasting harm to his reputation and has classed him with those splendid Army pioneers of the frontier who, though they made possible the development of the West and stood between the settler and slaughter, were often misjudged and condemned by those who believed that justice

toward people of another race called for injustice toward soldiers of their own race.

In a letter to President Taft, J. M. Moncada, of Brooklyn, N.Y., advocates the establishment of an international school in the United States which would be attended by five hundred pupils from each of the American republics. In 1907, he says, the Central American republics arranged for such a pedagogic institution by signing an agreement in Washington, but means and methods were lacking and nothing came of it. Now, says Mr. Moncada, the time is ripe for such a work, owing to the approaching opening of the Panama Canal and the closer bonds that are to unite the republics of this hemisphere. Very aptly does he analyze the Latin-American character when he says: "Republican teaching is what the Latin-American lacks, discipline in the duty of the citizen. We are not inferior to the American in either intelligence or good-will, but our intelligence and will have not been properly educated to the molding of great national character. The vision of the future is one of superlative beauty when we contemplate the work of five hundred citizens in each of the republics which Washington and Bolivar and the Monroe Doctrine all equally created, of 500 pupils who were trained in the virtue of governing themselves and others, and who received that training in this country, which has taught and illuminated the world more than any other." When we find a Latin-American thus expressing doubt of the ability of his people to understand the meaning of republican government after their many decades of practical experience in the difficult task of self-government, what shall be said of those who would thrust upon the untrained, uneducated Filipinos and Moros the delicate and dangerous work of establishing a republican form of government? We do not say that some educated Filipinos could not establish such a form of government "on paper," but we are convinced that it would soon depart from its ideal character and, falling into the control of a few, would soon become a republic in name only, and would be in fact only another means of continuing the oppression from which the natives have suffered for years. One has but to consider the reports of United States officials on the tyranny exercised by Christian Filipinos upon ignorant and helpless pagan natives to understand that it is one thing to prate of liberty and independence and quite another to put those ideas into effect and to keep the unscrupulous from using the government for the purposes of oppression.

Calling attention to the noble devotion to duty of the engineers on the Titanic, who to a man went to their death while sticking bravely to their tasks far down in the ship, close to where she had received her mortal wound from the iceberg, a correspondent, writing us from the offices of a steamship line in Charleston, S.C., remarks that much has been said of the courage of those on deck who went to their death with fortitude, but he asks whether it did not require a greater spirit of sacrifice to stay unflinchingly at the engineers' post of duty as the waters rose higher and higher around their engines, not knowing what was passing above, conscious only of their duty to stand by their machines. John Hay in a poem has commemorated the captain of a river steamboat who held the ship against the shore till all but him were saved, but who shall fittingly chant into an immortality of fame that band of engineers who, not knowing but that the lives of those on deck depended upon their staying by their engines, ignored the inrush of water, crushed down the primary instinct of self-preservation, and, though unseen except by the Great Eye, went gloriously to their final account. The sailors of the navies the world around will hold in lasting memory the martyr-like spirit of these men, who belong to a class to whom so much is intrusted in a naval combat. At the battle of Manila Bay Commodore Dewey ordered that news should be sent down frequently to the brave men below decks upon whose steadiness of hand and brain the battle depended, and great was the cheering below when word was passed down of another Spanish ship sunk. So at the battle of Santiago, when Cervera's ships left the harbor in their desperate dash to escape, the Spanish engineers and firemen must have known of their impending fate, yet they never faltered, and though every few seconds a great shell would strike their ship and they must have felt their lives were doomed, none left his post, but all stayed at their hopeless task till the last gun was fired. So was it at the naval battle of Tsushima, when the Russian engineers remained with their engines to the last, though they knew their ships were destined to be sunk by the Japanese gun fire.

The native ignorance which the medical officers of the U.S. Army had to face when they undertook shortly after the American occupation to instruct the Filipinos in the ways of cleanliness is shown by the remark in the report of the Bureau of Health for the Philippine Islands for 1911 that the lessening of the habit of eating food out of a common dish with the fingers had had a perceptible effect in decreasing the cholera rate; indeed, the change being so marked as a result of using knives and forks the report says, "If the maxim be true, 'no houses, no tuberculosis,' it might be said with equal truth, 'No fingers, no cholera.'" A great impression was made upon the native mind at the Manila carnival when the Bureau of Health had an exhibit of disease-breeding habits. A large picture was shown of a family all eating out of a common dish with their fingers while another showed a family eating with knives and forks with

proper dishes. This contrast had a lively effect upon the Filipinos, and it is expected that soon among all the civilized eating with fingers will disappear. That the days of unreasoning fear among the natives over epidemics that used to affright the population have passed is the assertion of the closing words of the report: "The Bureau with its organization and experience no longer fears invasions of epidemic diseases. Smallpox can be prevented by vaccination; beriberi can be cured as well as avoided through the use of unpolished rice; cholera can be restricted by proper sanitary measures; plague can be prevented by rat extermination. Thus sanitary measures are available against nearly all diseases that afflict mankind." Conditions are becoming more settled every year, says the report, and American officials and employees of the Government and American business men are more and more establishing homes, which accounts for the increase in birth rate among this class. This class of American home-owners is a strong influence in encouraging the diffusion of sanitary knowledge, as their health depends, in no small degree, upon the general health.

An officer of the Philippine Scouts writes to ask "why the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL never has anything good to say of that organization." We can only conclude that he has not devoted as much time to the reading of our columns as he should have given to that educative duty. If this officer will consult page 623 of our issue of Jan. 20 last he will find that we spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Scouts in rounding up the turbulent Moros on the Palawan coast. On March 2, page 817, we gave the opinions of certain officers of the Army, according to which it would appear, we said, that the Scouts may soon become a "sort of corps d'élite of the Service." Here we reprinted the tribute paid to them by Major E. R. Heiberg (Captain U.S. Cav.) in respect to their "superiority to the Regular soldiers under existing and prospective conditions in the islands." In no instance have we withheld deserved praise for the work of the Philippine Scouts. Not being a part of the Regular Establishment, and being a restricted body of troops, naturally there is not as frequent occasion to speak of them as of the Army, but whenever the Scouts have had a part in any fighting that merited notice they have been spoken of in the same way as have the other arms. No one can have followed the trend of official reports on the service performed by the Scouts in the last few years, as we have, without appreciating their claim to public recognition as an efficient auxiliary to the forces of law and order that are making for the development of the Philippine Islands.

Taken in connection with the reference in our issue of May 4 to the belief of Sir William White, former chief constructor of the British navy, that our battle-ships are increasing at a rate that is likely soon to put them beyond the power of one man to command, the recommendation in Shipping Illustrated that captains of ocean liners should be relieved of navigational duties has an instructive suggestiveness. "Too much is expected of the captains of trans-Atlantic liners," says our maritime contemporary. "They should have no more to do with their navigation than the captains of battleships. With a captain at the head of all departments and a chief officer discharging the duties devolving upon the executive officer of a first class man-of-war, the navigation could be entrusted to two expert navigators assisted by all the junior officers for ordinary watch-keeping duties. * * * It seems almost incredible that there are to-day men in command of palatial vessels in whose hands rests the safe conveyance of valuable lives and considerable property who have no knowledge of the value of stellar navigation and are ignorant of the practical astronomy which enabled the ancient Phoenicians to sail beyond the Mediterranean into the Atlantic Ocean without compasses, sextants or any of the instruments known to the modern navigator."

The Portland Oregonian says: "In the event we should eventually have trouble with Mexico, or any other country, a common spectacle would be that of utterly incompetent men seeking to go to the front in command of Volunteer and National Guard troops. Doubtless many of them would succeed in pulling the necessary state strings, despite the fact that such men are a serious menace to the life and conduct of troops in the field. One day we shall profit by the lessons of the past and center all military functions, state as well as national, in the War Department. Trouble with Mexico, which possibly may never come, would be an insignificant affair so far as the opposing force was concerned. But our incompetent officers could be relied upon to claim their usual deadly toll from our ranks."

An illustrated article entitled "American Discoverers of the Antarctic" by Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., is one of the features of the National Geographic Magazine for March. General Greely says: "Every text-book teaching polar geography should contain the statement that the American, Capt. N. B. Palmer, first discovered parts of the continent of Antarctica, and on every official South Pole map should be replaced Palmer Land. It has been shown that the primary discovery of Antarctica and its definite recognition as a continent were the outcome of American energy and prescience. It is therefore the duty of the 120,000 members of the National Geographic Society to create a public sentiment that shall honor in our literature and in our history the achievements of Nathaniel B. Palmer and of Charles Wilkes."

The Connecticut Agricultural College Cadet Battalion returned to Storrs, Conn., Saturday afternoon, May 11, after a week's encampment at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., where most of the cadets for the first time in their lives had an opportunity to become acquainted with Uncle Sam's soldiers at home. The cadets had a stormy and wet week of it, but the sick report amounted to almost nothing. They learned to take care of themselves in camp, performed guard duty, had several exercises in outposts, advance guards and attack, and picked up much valuable information from the soldiers who were ever ready to help and teach. Besides the military side of the camp several baseball games were played, the cadets breaking even with the soldiers. On the evening of May 8 the Cadet Glee Club gave a concert in the post exchange, to which all were invited and which was greatly enjoyed. Cadet Corp. R. C. Avery made the hit of the evening. On the evening of May 10 the soldiers reciprocated with a moving picture show for the cadets. The cadets returned to Storrs tired but happy and all anxious for the time when they can again go to camp. The encampment proved a great success and the faculty was quick to realize its value. The college intends to make the encampment an annual feature, its main object being to further military knowledge.

The fourth annual competition for the Astor Cup and the Inter-scholastic Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States gallery ranges was shot during the period of April 12 to 20. Eighteen teams competed. For the second consecutive year the match has been won by the same school, to wit, Iowa City (Iowa) High School. This school made a score which far surpasses any previous record for gallery rifle shooting, both inter-scholastic and inter-collegiate, and compares very favorably with the work of the expert civilian shooters. The excellent work of the five boys composing the team can be no better demonstrated than by stating that of the one hundred shots fired eighty-two of them were in a space the size of a ten cent piece, and all the shots fired with the exception of two would have hit a twenty-five cent piece. The distance was fifty feet. The total score made—980 points out of a possible 1,000—is eight points better than the previous inter-scholastic record and seven points better than the present inter-collegiate record, now held by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. A rather melancholy feature of the competition was the fact that the cup that was being competed for was presented by Col. John Jacob Astor, who went down on the Titanic.

In hifalutin language, which he has put into French, F. T. Marinetti from Corso Venezia 61, Milan, Italy, issues a plea for "pan-Italianism" taking the battle of Tripoli, Oct. 26, 1911, as the basis for his vision as a futurist in which he sees modern Italy far surpassing even the grandeur of old Rome. As he grandiloquently puts it: "Nous invitons le gouvernement Italien, devenu futuriste, a imposer toutes les ambitions nationales en méprisant les stupides accusations de piraterie et en proclamant la naissance du Panitalianisme." He entitles his preface, "Pour la Guerre, seule hygiène du monde et seule morale éducative," in which designation of war as an educator he may not receive the approval of those who believe that there are compensating advantages in war which are too often overlooked in the contemplation of its horrors, but who would hesitate to give over the whole field of moral instruction to war.

The following was the degree of completion on May 1, 1912, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Wyoming, 97.0; Arkansas, 96.0; New York, 35.3; Texas, 61.9; Nevada, 0.0, and Oklahoma, 0.7. Torpedoboot destroyers—Fanning, 89.9; Jarvis, 80.2; Henley, 75.1; Beale, 78.9; Jouett, 79.9; Jenkins, 93.3; Cassin, 15.6; Cummings, 15.5; Downes, 10.7; Duncan, 18.1; Aylwin, 18.4; Parker, 16.4; Benham, 17.1, and Balch, 14.4. Submarine torpedoboots—F-1, 96.6; F-2, 92.7; F-3, 91.3; F-4, 90.6; G-4, 73.5; G-2, 85.8; G-1, 90.2; H-1, 66.3; H-2, 66.5; H-3, 63.6; G-3, 46.6; K-1, 30.8; K-2, 30.1; K-3, 36.6; K-4, 30.2; K-5, 13.5; K-6, 13.5; K-7, 17.5, and K-8, 17.5. Sargoing tugs—Sonoma, 79.7, and Ontario, 81.7. Colliers—Proteus, 54.8; Nereus, 46.9; Orion, 77.1; Jason, 36.9, and Jupiter, 62.0.

Some years ago an officer of the Army wrote us a letter suggesting that transports should proceed to the Philippines in pairs, one in sight of the other, night and day, and saying: "This could be easily arranged, of course, and in case of serious accident help could be given by one to the other and great loss of precious souls be averted. This is the only solution to prevent a terrible disaster, which will surely come some day on the long, lonesome, deserted road to Manila. There are typhoons, uncharted rocks, disabled machinery, explosions, defective ice machines and condensers, breaking of rudder posts, shafts, etc. There is no help at hand and a call for some on the wireless is unanswered. There is no one there to answer your hail."

A report of the swimming instructions given to the officers and men of the 26th U.S. Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich., in the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool at Detroit, from April 29 to May 4, 1912, by George H. Corsan, instructor, shows that twenty-eight officers were instructed and 500 men. Ninety-three non-swimmers were taught, and the attendance to the swimming demonstration by the instructor was 350. All officers and men who were under instruction say they were greatly benefited by the week's training, and are enthusiastic in their appreciation of the opportunity offered by the Y.M.C.A.

Col. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, who is Chief Inspector of the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles, with headquarters at 30 Vesey street, New York city, has presented his annual report for 1911. It is published by the bureau under date of February, 1912, as B.E. Report No. 5, and in 105 pages of detailed statistics and text matter reviews the work of this important bureau for the year.

We have received word from John H. Grant, chairman of the Memorial Committee, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, that the dedication of the Admiral Coghlan memorial at Arlington, Va., is unavoidably postponed from May 19 to about June 9.

SCHOOL OF MARINE ENGINEERING.

At the graduation exercises of the class of 1912 of the School of Marine Engineering held in the Auditorium of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on May 10, a number of interesting addresses were delivered.

Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., head of the school, in his address preliminary to the exercises spoke of the hard work done by the seven officers who had completed this graduate course in naval engineering, and said:

"This is the second graduating class under this new régime. The immediate work of the class has been directed along engineering lines in the broad sense in which the co-ordinate branches of engineering have permeated and dominated many of the activities of the Navy. But engineering has not profited alone by their devoted application to this post-graduate course; there has been gain in many branches of the Service. In the brief two years this class has been here on detail I have been greatly impressed with the added usefulness of these officers to the Service, impressed with their broader sense of the responsibilities they must undertake in immediate future, impressed with the more logical and far-seeing analysis with which they have undertaken technical and professional questions, subjects of naval policy."

The officers of the graduating class are: Lieuts. F. W. Sterling, G. J. Meyers, Gerald Howze, Albert Norris, G. E. Davis, F. W. Milner and V. V. Woodward, U.S.N. Addressing them Commander Reed said: "Gentlemen of the class of 1912, it is with a feeling of pleasure and also of regret that I see you in the position of graduates—pleasure in the knowledge that you have worked faithfully and with loyalty to the school; regret that your departure terminates an agreeable association with you as a class. I know that I shall find you in the front rank of whatever duty you may undertake. I have no hesitation in nominating to Admiral Cone, Engineer-in-Chief, these officers as additions to his already long list of eligibles for whatever new duty his versatility may suggest. Even in the short history of the school he has added so many new duties to the already broad field of engineering that neither books nor practice should now have any terrors in store. Aeroplanes, hydroplanes, turbines of sorts, heavy oil engines, oil fuel, gyrocompasses, electric propulsion, radio-telegraphy are not only words, but assured facts in our daily life. Steady progress can be continued only by the teamwork of men, officers, administrators and lawmakers of our Service. This must be supported further by a proper mutual knowledge propagated between the Service and the country at large. In conclusion, I wish to thank Captain Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, for the unfailing interest and help he has given to the school in every possible instance."

Capt. John H. Gibbons, who was the next speaker, said, in part: "This is the first post-graduate school ever established in Annapolis. We have had specialists, like the engineers of the early '70's, and we have also sent groups of students to schools like Johns Hopkins University, abroad to Glasgow, to Paris and to Greenwich, and also to the Boston school. It is particularly fitting at this time, when this new law has been passed by which midshipmen are to be graduated at the end of four years as ensigns and then have probably five years at sea, that we should during these five years at sea select certain men to come back to their alma mater to pursue certain scientific investigations and studies that the curriculum of the Naval Academy does not comprehend. My argument has always been that here we can give you the foundation, but that the post-graduate school is the keystone of the educational arts."

ENGINEERING DUTY FOR THE LINE.

Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer said: "I desire to congratulate Commander Reed upon having had the privilege and honor of being the first to take charge of this school and on the results which he has accomplished. Commander Reed gave me the credit of having established this school. I want to place the credit where it is really due. When I came in as Secretary of the Navy it devolved upon me to select a Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. I came in fully imbued with the idea that the fleet was the Navy; that is, that we must do everything to keep the Navy afloat up to the highest efficiency. Therefore I went to the fleet and selected as the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering Admiral Cone. I have been associated with the Admiral for three years, and I want to congratulate him upon what he has accomplished and upon the establishment of this post-graduate school, in which the men selected for their special qualifications in engineering pursue the investigation of problems in marine engineering."

"We have now arrived at the point in our naval life where engineering duties for the line are accepted with enthusiasm and are treated as an important and a desirable addition to the necessary experience of an officer's career. There are few, if any, officers who would be willing to revert to the original segregation of line and engineering duties, and none who could conscientiously take the unbending attitude of narrow specializing obtaining in some navies. Nevertheless it would be folly to contend that a high proficiency in any branch is undesirable, a higher proficiency than that obtained in the vast majority of engine rooms the world over; and it is with that in view that the present post-graduate course is in existence. The large factor in the success of this school lies in the fact that from a great number of line officers a number of officers who love engineering as a profession have been selected to take this course. Their natural bent in engineering—and engineering of a kind that will be as valuable on the bridge as in the engine room—has been the only basis of selection."

"The course at this school has been as wide a departure from tradition as was the amalgamation act of 1899. It has had to be assured that the students are earnestly striving for a well rounded education; that they themselves, as picked men, are sufficiently mature to shape their own higher education, leaving aside the cut-and-dried methods which fit the average and not the extraordinary, and developing themselves as thinking men have always developed themselves. Every opportunity has been given to the strong to succeed, and likewise no obstacle has been placed in the way of the failure of the weak."

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., prefaced his remarks by passing the credit for the school "down one step further to where it belongs, to Commander Reed, who in the face of conflicting opinions has accomplished wonders. None of us," he continued, "can view the complexity and variety of problems that are confronting us now and that will confront us without realizing that the course of four years for midshipmen at the Naval Academy is not sufficient to fit all of us to cope with all these problems, and I firmly believe that an extensive post-graduate work, as outlined by the Superintendent,

is not far distant. Undoubtedly the Bureau of Steam Engineering will profit greatly by your talents, but I hope to foster and increase the sentiment in the Service to look upon this school as being a naval institution. After you have finished here and whatever you have learned, no matter what bureau or other organization profits by your talents, that bureau will get the benefit. In other words, you are for the Navy, not for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. When you become filled with the idea of specialization do not forget that you are first naval officers, and not primarily scientists. I do not care how much science you know, if you have not got ground into you the thing that we are having abused so roundly these days, and that is some militarism and some idea of Service traditions, you will not be of much service to the Navy."

"I am convinced that within the next five years you will have many complex and unknown problems to solve. The turbine, with all of its new features and new problems, has hardly gotten started before we are confronted with the development of the internal combustion engine. In addition we have the development of radio communication, of new electrical appliances aboard ship of all descriptions. The whole field of development and the character of machinery that is being installed in our ships are on the eve of being revolutionized. I think the greatest good you can do in the Navy is the injection, as it were, of knowledge into your messmates at the wardroom table when you go to sea, telling them what you have learned here and spreading the knowledge throughout the Service. I wish to testify that I of my own knowledge know that you gentlemen have applied yourselves here, every one of you, and that you will undoubtedly prosper. Even now we are receiving benefits from those who graduated here last year, and I think that within the next year we shall make a great many demands upon you who are leaving here now. I wish you a very pleasant cruise."

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., spoke of the career of "one of the most heroic and gallant soldiers of the Civil War, the Havelock of the Northern Army," Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, an alumnus of Bowdoin College, as well as of the Bangor Theological Seminary. He was a daring soldier, and yet during the twelve years that he served as president of Bowdoin his personal example and work were of such a character and commanding worth as to be a benediction to the student body. Except when prevented by wounds he was in every great battle fought by the Army of the Potomac from Antietam to Appomattox. He received the Congressional medal of honor, and for distinguished gallantry was made on the field of battle a brigadier general of Volunteers; and on the following morning received from General Grant a special promotion as brevet major general. When General Grant once asked his wounded subordinate the incentive that prompted such continuous gallant service, General Chamberlain responded: "General, whenever there is work to do I give my country the best that is within me." His career should be an inspiration to thoughtful men.

NAVAL PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED.

"The establishment of this school," Admiral Edwards continued, "was not the outcome of impulsive action; it was rather the culmination of many thoughtfully considered plans. If measured only from a financial standpoint, it has probably required a direct or indirect expenditure of at least \$4,000 to detail each one of you to carry on the post-graduate work which you have accomplished. You have not been trained for routine duty, but rather for eventually assuming many of the most important and responsible technical shore assignments that now devolve upon naval officers. There are aggressive forces already at work which are desirous of obtaining cognizance of certain duties now efficiently performed by the Navy. Such aggression will succeed unless the Navy can continue to show its ability to perform these technical duties in a more economical, efficient and enduring manner than can be done by any other executive department of the Government. It is probably upon the graduates of this school that the Navy must rely in great part hereafter for its future contingents of scientists, as well as for its leading ordnance, engineering and electrical experts. The keen competition on the part of the junior officers of the Service to be detailed to the school best tells of its possible sphere of usefulness and of the esteem in which it is regarded by the Navy as a whole."

"There are scores of important naval problems awaiting solution. As regards armor, its cost should be cheapened, its manufacture hastened, its method of attachment simplified, and its resisting power strengthened. Concerning powder, there is required a more economical, stable, tractable and efficient substance. In relation to armament, it is all important that the time and cost of manufacturing large guns should be reduced, that their endurance should be prolonged, and that their operating and handling gear should be of simpler and also more reliable character. Increased propulsive efficiency must be obtained from our battleships, whether it be in the line of development of an efficient reduction gear, a reliable motor drive or a practicable marine petrol engine."

"It is not only the courage of the crisis, but the courage of the commonplace, the courage that forgets self in doing for others in the everyday affairs of life that finally distinguishes the heroic man. It is the obliteration of self and the giving of the best that is within one that after all counts for the most in the making of men, and which will make you worthy of the work and of the honors that await you and which will likewise fit you to become the men and the leaders that you should be."

Col. Robert M. Thompson, graduate of the Naval Academy, said: "All other institutions of learning are founded primarily to turn out scholars, but it is the function of the Naval Academy to turn out fighting scholars. It does no good to know all the languages and all the mathematics and all the sciences if when the day of trial comes and you are in the turret or on the bridge or on the conning tower your physique is bad and your nerve gives out and you lose a fight because you have not taken proper care of them, as well as of your mind. The previous speaker said that two of your class had broken down from overwork. That is a pitfall you should steer clear of. The greatest duty you owe to yourselves and to the Service is to take good care of your bodies as well as of your minds."

Dean M. E. Cooley, of the University of Michigan, was the last speaker of the afternoon, and in introducing him Captain Gibbons said: "I welcome him with a certain amount of warmth, he being one of that very brilliant school of cadet engineers who left the Naval Academy to become professors at our various universities. This class included Professor Hollis, of Harvard, and the late Professor Spangler, of the University of Pennsylvania."

The following is the class at the School of Marine Engineering to graduate in 1913: Lieuts. O. H. Oakley, E. G. Oberlin, L. P. Davis, A. K. Atkins, I. C. Shute, M. A. Libbey, C. A. Jones and Ensigns R. E. Gilmore, B. A. Strait and H. W. Boynton, U.S.N.

MILITARY LAW AND THE GOVERNOR.

On April 8, 1912, by G.O. 19, the Governor of New York issued a regulation affecting the form and design of long and faithful service decorations, which in some respects altered the existing regulations concerning such matters. This regulation was made by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General, but without any recommendation or approval of the Major General. In response to an inquiry as to whether the Governor has power to make and promulgate such regulation and order, the Attorney General decides that he has such power in spite of the following provision of Sec. 255 of the Military Law (Chap. 41, Laws of 1909), which provides:

Rules and Regulations.—The Governor is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, but such rules and regulations shall conform to this chapter and as nearly as practicable to those governing the U.S. Army and Navy, and when promulgated shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of this chapter.

Such rules and regulations shall not be repealed, altered, amended or added to except by the major general or the commanding officer of the Naval Militia with the approval of the Governor. The rules and regulations in force at the time of the passage of this chapter shall remain in force until new rules and regulations are approved and promulgated.

In his opinion rendered May 3, 1912, the Attorney General says: "The evident and true meaning and purpose of the Legislature in regard to the powers of the Major General and commanding officer of the Naval Militia in regard to rules and regulations affecting the military forces is simply that after a rule has been promulgated by the Governor, such officers or either of them, may advise, make suggestions or recommendations as to the alteration, repeal, or amendment of such existing rule and regulation. The Governor may or may not approve such suggestions. If the Governor fails to approve, the rules and regulations as promulgated are given the force of statutes and are binding upon all the officers and members of the military forces of this state. It is my opinion therefore that under the Constitution and statutes of this state, as commander-in-chief of the military forces, the Governor has full and exclusive authority in his discretion to make such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, providing the same conform to the provisions of the Military Law. Such rules and regulations may be so made and promulgated, although in effect they change, alter, amend or repeal the existing rules and regulations."

It is difficult to see how any other decision could be reached in view of the inherent power of the Governor as commander-in-chief. Sec. 255 quoted above is obviously intended to limit the authority of the Major General and the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, but it could not, as it does not deprive the Governor of his authority to disregard the advice of these officers and to act on his own initiative. Still the intention of the Legislature to provide for the approval of the Major General in the matter of establishing rules and regulations for the government of the forces under them is obvious and the Governor would do well to adhere to the method hitherto followed.

In every instance previous to the issue of G.O. 19 orders amending the National Guard Regulations when issued have always begun with "Upon the recommendation of the major general commanding the National Guard," etc. G.O. 19, to which General Roe took exception, starts right off amending the regulations, without the slightest reference to the Major General. It seems to us that the interests of the state military force could best be subserved if the Governor, before making any important military changes, would consult with the Militia Council. On this Council are the Major General commanding, the Adjutant General, the commodore of the Naval Militia and other officers capable of giving sound advice. The Council, according to Par. 15 of the Military Law, was provided to advise with the Governor on military law, regulations, organization, equipment, duty and discipline.

GENERAL WEYLER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

After the lapse of the decade and a half that has passed since Gen. Valeriano Weyler was in command of the Spanish troops in Cuba, one is inclined to give more weight to his statements regarding his conduct of the war against the Cubans than was accorded to his defense at the time against the accusations oftentimes bearing the earmarks of hysterical American journalism. In the fifth and last volume of his work entitled, "My Command in Cuba," he touches chiefly upon two points, one his reconcentrado policy and the other the probability that he could have defeated the Americans with a proper handling of the Spanish military resources at the time of the invasion by Shafter's Army. Weyler was in chief command in Cuba from Feb. 10, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897. The reconcentrado system he feels he is not called on especially to defend since it was later adopted by the British, he says, in their war with the Boers and also by the Americans themselves in the Philippines. He denies that he began the reconcentrado method of dealing with Cubans, and says that one of his predecessors had used it to put down a Cuban revolt. Many of the reconcentrados were not "driven" within the lines of the army, but came of their own free will, tired of being continually harassed by insurgent bands. He criticizes his successor, General Blanco, sharply for his milk-and-water policy of dealing with rebellion. If Weyler had not been recalled and his vigorous policy had not been succeeded by what he deems misplaced leniency, he is sure there would have been no riots like those of Jan. 11, 12 and 13 in Havana, which did so much to inflame American opinion. When he was in command he was always master of the situation, and though his policy, he frankly admits, was one of sternness mingled with justice and square dealing, it was the only one capable of controlling affairs. To prove this he points to the rapid changes following his recall that less than six months later culminated in the war with the United States. But for the riots the U.S.S. Maine, he believes, would not have been sent to Havana and thus that casus belli would not have arisen.

Coming to the discussion of the conduct of the war, General Weyler is convinced that Blanco made a great mistake in concentrating his forces in and around Havana in expectation of American attack. General Weyler always protested against sending Cervera's squadron to Cuba instead of against the feebly protected cities of the American seaboard. If in command he would have ordered Cervera to quit Santiago harbor as soon as possible. After the American objective was positively shown to be Santiago, Weyler points out, Blanco did little or nothing to protect that city or to prevent the Americans from landing. In Blanco's place he would have concentrated the troops of the nearby garrisons at Santiago and thus General Linares would have had

about 26,000 men with which to oppose Shafter's force of 815 officers and 16,072 enlisted men. He would also have destroyed the wharves of Daiquiri and the Jaragua mines railway. He believes that five hundred more men with the Spanish commander at El Caney would have prevented the success of the American attack on Santiago and given them such a decided check that, with the assistance of fever and malaria, the Spanish forces would in the end have triumphed and brought the Shafter invasion to naught. In view of the fact that even after the victory of El Caney and San Juan, the Americans thought seriously of falling back from the position they had taken after that victory lends force to the belief that a defeat at San Juan would have completely upset the plans of Shafter, and given an entirely new color to the Americans' operations in the island.

The remarks of General Weyler regarding the failure of the tender-hearted policy of General Blanco have a timely application to the state of affairs in Mexico today. It may be that Weyler was too severe with the native population, but as the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces he was the best judge as to the needs of the occasion, and as long as he carried out his measures with due regard to the rules of warfare he should have been sustained by the home government. While he was in command nobody doubted that he was in control of the situation. His gathering of the peasants, who were in sympathy with the rebels, within the lines of the army, over which so great an outcry was made, was entirely in accord with the principles of warfare, and probably was the best plan for exhausting the insurgents and thus bringing hostilities to a speedier close. It will be recalled how bitterly General Sherman has been assailed for his destruction of property in his march to the sea, although as he repeatedly showed he did nothing but what was called for by the military exigencies of the moment. That is a phase of war that the civilian does not seem to be able to understand. In the attempt to measure war methods by civilian standards all sense of proportion is lost. What may seem the most unnecessarily severe measures may, from the viewpoint of military expediency, be the most humane, as tending to the quick ending of conflict. This may have been, and probably was, the idea uppermost in the mind of General Weyler. To temporize with the insurgents was but to invite more trouble, as he seeks to show happened to his successor, General Blanco; and one is tempted to ask whether such a strong hand as that shown by General Weyler in Cuba would not be a good thing for Mexico now. Evidently he, like General Diaz, understood the Latin-American temperament and saw the necessity of a firm and uncompromising attitude on the part of those entrusted with the machinery of government. As one looks back over the events immediately preceding the blowing up of the Maine, one can see how much of the American popular sentiment was the result of newspaper sensationalism with its distorted news, often as much out of focus as some of the pictures shown of the victims of "Spanish atrocities," which were not atrocities at all, but merely wise military precautions to prevent greater shedding of blood. Blanco proved to be a man too easily swayed from the duties of a military commander to be able to handle the problems which confronted the Governor General of Cuba, problems perhaps as difficult of solution as ever were presented to any provincial authority.

JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The details of Regular and National Guard troops to take part in the joint camps of instruction at Anniston, Ga., from July 6 to Aug. 4, and at Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 5 to Aug. 3 next, have been decided upon by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division. Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th U.S. Inf., A.D.C. officer in charge of Militia affairs in the division, has been busy perfecting the many details of the work, the program of which is as follows:

AT ANNISTON, ALA., JULY 6 TO AUG. 4, 1912.

REGULAR TROOPS ON DUTY DURING ENTIRE CAMP.

17th U.S. Infantry and 11th U.S. Cavalry (less one squadron).

MILITIA TROOPS.

First period, July 6 to 15, 1912—3d Infantry, South Carolina; 3d Infantry, North Carolina; brigade headquarters, 1st Infantry, 3d Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, Company A, Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1 and Field Hospital No. 1, Tennessee.

Second period, July 16 to 25, 1912—1st Infantry, South Carolina; Infantry, Alabama; brigade headquarters, 1st Infantry, 5th Infantry and 3d Separate Battalion, Infantry, all of Georgia; *1st Infantry, Florida; 2d Squadron, Cavalry, and Troop A, Cavalry, and Batteries A and B, Field Artillery, all of Georgia.

Third period, July 26 to Aug. 4, 1912—2d Infantry, South Carolina; Infantry, Alabama; 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry and Field Hospital No. 1, Kentucky.

*Florida will send additional regiment of Infantry if allotment permits.

AT MT. GREYNA, PA., JULY 5 TO AUG. 3, 1912.

REGULAR TROOPS TO BE ON DUTY THROUGHOUT CAMP.

29th U.S. Infantry, 1st Squadron, 15th U.S. Cavalry, and one battery, 3d U.S. Field Artillery.

MILITIA TROOPS.

First period, July 5 to 14, 1912—Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 10th Infantry, 16th Infantry and 18th Infantry, Pennsylvania; 2d Infantry and 3d Infantry, West Virginia; 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Pennsylvania (Gov. Tr., Sheridan Tr. and Trs. F. and H.); Battery C, Pa., and Hospital Corps Detachment, West Virginia.

Second period, July 15 to 24, 1912—4th Infantry and 1st Infantry, Maryland; 1st Infantry, Delaware; 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry and headquarters, 2d Brigade, of New Jersey.

Third period, July 25 to Aug. 3, 1912—Brigade headquarters, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry and 4th Infantry, of Virginia.

OFFICERS' CAMPS.

Orders have been issued for camps of instruction for Infantry officers of the National Guard in the Eastern Division, with officers of the Army in attendance as inspector-instructors, as given below:

Mississippi—Vicksburg, May 6-11, Captains Fassett, Dougherty and Morrow and Lieutenant Strayer, 17th Inf.

Florida—St. Augustine, May 6-10, Lieutenants Supplee, Barnes, Brabson and Marshall.

Alabama—Montgomery, May 7-11, Majors Johnson, Farnsworth, Lacey and Alexander; Captains Jenks, McMaster; Lieutenant Goodwyn.

South Carolina—Fort McPherson, May 13-18, Captains McMaster and Fassett and four officers from post.

North Carolina—Raleigh, May 13-18, Major Farnsworth, Captains Jenks and Dougherty, Lieutenants Barnes and Goodwyn.

Tennessee—Fort Oglethorpe, May 13-18, Majors John-

son, Lacey and Alexander, Lieutenant Brabson and officers from post.

Virginia—Winchester, May 20-25, Captain Baltzell, Lieutenants Supplee, Barnes, Brabson, Marshall and Goodwyn.

Kentucky—West Point, Ky., May 20-25, Majors Farnsworth and Alexander, Captains McMaster, Wise, Fassett and Morrow.

New Jersey—Sea Girt, N.J., May 27-June 1, Major Johnson, Captains Jenks, Wise, Fassett, Baltzell, Dougherty and Morrow, Lieutenants Supplee, Brabson and Goodwyn.

Pennsylvania—Mt. Gretna, Pa., June 2-7, Majors Johnson (conditional), Farnsworth, Lacey and Alexander, Captains Jenks, McMaster, Wise, Fassett, Baltzell, Dougherty, Partello and Morrow, Lieutenants Supplee, Barnes, Brabson, Goodwyn and Wheeler.

Connecticut—Niantic, June 10-15, Major Lacey, Captains Fassett and Partello and Lieutenants Marshall and Goodwyn.

Maryland—Westminster, June 10-15, Major Alexander, Captains Jenks, McMaster, Baltzell, Dougherty and Morrow, Lieutenant Brabson.

Vermont—Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., June 11-15, Lieutenant Barnes and officers from Plattsburgh Barracks. Massachusetts—West Newbury, June 22-25, Majors Johnson, Farnsworth, Lacey and Alexander, Captains Jenks, McMaster, Wise, Dougherty, Partello and Morrow, Lieutenant Barnes.

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

The following are the encampments and target practice for Coast Artillery Reserves of the National Guard in the Eastern Division to be held, with the name of the attending inspector-instructor from the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army:

Connecticut—May 8-12, Fort H. G. Wright, officers, C.A.C.; June 16-27, Fort H. G. Wright, headquarters, band and thirteen companies; Capt. B. Taylor.

Florida—June 4 (about), Fort Dade, one company; Capt. A. G. Clarke.

Massachusetts—June 14-17, Fort Strong, officers, C.A.C.; July 7-16, Fort Warren, 3d Battalion, C.A.C.; July 16-25, Fort Andrews, 2d Battalion, C.A.C.; July 25-Aug. 3, Fort Strong, 1st Battalion, C.A.C.; Capt. R. P. Reeder.

Maine—June 16-20, Fort Williams, officers, C.A.C.; July 18-27, Fort Williams, headquarters, band and twelve companies; Major M. G. Spinks.

South Carolina—July 3-17, Fort Moultrie, two companies, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. W. N. Porter.

Texas—July 6-15, Fort Crockett, 1st Company, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Spurgin.

New York—July 6-20, Fort H. G. Wright, 8th District, headquarters, band and nine companies; July 20-Aug. 3, Fort H. G. Wright, 9th District, headquarters, band and ten companies; Aug. 3-17, Fort H. G. Wright, 13th District, headquarters, band and twelve companies; Capt. J. B. Mitchell.

Rhode Island—July 8-14, Fort Greble, officers, C.A.C.; July 14-21, Fort Greble, 2d District, headquarters, band and eight companies; July 21-28, Fort Greble, 1st District, headquarters, band and eight companies; Lieut. Col. G. W. Gatchell.

Maryland—July 14-28, Fort Howard, 1st Company; Capt. C. E. Wheatley.

North Carolina—Aug. 5-16, Fort Caswell, headquarters and six companies; Capt. E. L. Gilmer.

New Hampshire—Sept. 6-13, Fort Constitution, headquarters and four companies; Hospital Corps Detachment.

*Exact dates to be furnished.

U.S. MILITARY AVIATION.

Government officials and officers of the Aero Club of America some time in September or October of this year are expected to supervise a competition for Army aviators for a trophy offered by Clarence H. Mackay, to be known as the Army trophy, and to be competed for annually by Army aviators under rules drawn up by officers of the War Department and the contest committee of the Aero Club of America. The competition will take the form of tests to determine the winner of reconnaissance maneuvers. The War Department has already submitted tentative conditions, which have been accepted by the Aero Club of America, subject to slight alterations. The competing aviators will be required to locate accurately bodies of troops, moving along roads unknown to the competitors and distant at least ten miles from the starting point of competition. All competitors will be required to describe the formation and number of the troops, the direction in which they are moving and other important details. Written reports and position of troops on maps, together with elapsed time taken by competitors, will be counted, based on a point system. The tests will have to be conducted at an average altitude of 1,500 feet; any competitor dropping below 1,000 feet will be disqualified. The Aero Club has made the suggestion that these altitude figures be changed to 3,000 and 2,000 feet, respectively, and these may be adopted.

Members of the Aero Club of America gave a small dinner in New York city on May 14 for the purpose of promoting government encouragement of aviation in this country. Col. George H. Cecil, 29th U.S. Inf., Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., and Major Samuel Reber, U.S.A., were among the guests. General Allen told what other countries were doing with aeroplanes and what the U.S. Army wanted to do. He said France was spending \$6,400,000 on aeronautics this year, and Germany \$1,750,000, while Russia and Italy both were spending large sums experimenting with airships, and Italy had proved their practical value in the operations in Tripoli. This country spent \$125,000 on aviation last year, and had appropriated \$100,000 for the coming year. A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for an aviation corps, and the guests at the dinner decided that they would try to get the members of the Aero Club of America and its affiliated clubs to urge their Congressmen to vote for the bill.

Army and Navy day was celebrated at the Aero Show in the Grand Central Palace, New York city, on May 14. Officers of the Army, Navy and Militia visited the show, among them Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Gen. S. F. Kneeland, Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., Major W. J. Washburn, U.S.A., Col. Daniel Appleton and Lieut. Edgar von Schroeder, Chilean Naval Attaché. During the afternoon Capt. C. de F. Chandler, U.S.A., delivered a lecture on "Ballooning in the Army." Captain Chandler discussed the purely military side of aviation, and finally spoke of the strides that aeroplanes are making toward displacing balloons as an adjunct in warfare. The speaker also displayed a number of views of the St. Louis international balloon race in 1907.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association will be held at the officers' mess, U.S. Naval Academy, at 8:30 p.m., on Wednesday, May 22. The presence of all members is requested. By direction of the president,

HARRIS LANING, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.,
Secretary-treasurer.

MIDSHIPMEN WIN RIFLE MATCH.

The rifle team of midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy defeated a team from the National Guard of the District of Columbia on the rifle range at Annapolis, Md., May 11, by a score of 1,557 points to 1,510. The shooting was at the 200, 600 and 1,000 yard ranges, and the midshipmen had fair margins at all the distances. At the 200 yard range the "surprise fire" was used.

Midshipman Saunders, with 143 points out of a possible 150, made the highest individual score, including a perfect score at the 1,000 yard range. The best individual score on the D.C. team was 136 points, made by Sergeant Schmidt. The shooting of both teams at the 600 yard range was remarkably fine. The scores follow:

Naval Academy:	200.	600.	1,000.	Totals.
H. E. Saunders.....	48	45	50	143
T. D. Ruddock.....	43	49	37	129
R. E. Kerr.....	38	46	46	130
J. H. Culin.....	46	48	44	138
J. M. Kates.....	37	49	45	131
A. Marcus.....	36	46	44	126
E. S. Parr.....	37	47	42	126
H. S. Barber.....	36	49	42	127
C. H. Want.....	30	45	47	122
W. J. Kuble.....	30	47	38	115
E. J. Ziegler.....	46	50	44	140
C. G. Helmick.....	38	48	44	130
Totals.....	465	569	528	1,557

National Guard, District of Columbia:	200.	600.	1,000.	Totals.
Col. W. C. Harvey.....	27	47	45	119
Capt. F. W. Holt.....	35	48	44	127
Pvt. C. C. Groom.....	31	46	45	122
Lieut. T. F. McCauley.....	38	48	40	126
Sergeant McFayden.....	34	46	45	125
Pvt. R. H. Clouser.....	43	48	42	133
Sgt. A. G. Schmidt.....	44	46	46	136
Lieut. R. J. Teht.....	30	45	43	118
Pvt. J. M. Payne.....	46	46	30	122
Lieutenant Alderman.....	37	48	35	120
Lieutenant Brown.....	38	47	41	126
Lieutenant Caldwell.....	42	50	44	136
Totals.....	445	565	500	1,510

The regimental rifle team of the 71st New York left for Annapolis on May 15 to shoot their annual match with the midshipmen on May 18, under the same conditions as the matches above referred to. This is the seventh match between the middies and the 71st, each team having won three. With honors even both teams will work hard to win the next match.

The conditions of the match call for ten shots per man at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. The ten shots at 200 yards will be surprise fire, in which the marksman has only three seconds to bring his rifle from the order and unlock, aim and fire it. The 71st team is made up of the following men: Captain Delamater, team captain; Lieutenant Kehlbeck, assistant team captain; Captains Corwin, Wells, Eben, Jenkins, Westermann, True, Lieutenants Macy, Potter, Sergeants Doyle, Bryan, Comstock, Lovell, Barkeley and Privates Lummis and Martens.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Writing in the Independent Lewis Nixon says:

When the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is shown not to forbid preference for our own they will furnish other arguments with no more foundation, but proving beyond question that Barnum's saying about the American public has been elevated into a working European doctrine.

Let us quote from the treaty:

Article I:

"The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the Convention of April 19, 1850." (Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)

Article II. says the U.S. Government shall enjoy "the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Article III., Section 1:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of COMMERCE and of WAR of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

This is all that is usually quoted, and conclusions adverse to us are drawn.

But let us quote from Section 2, Article III.:

"The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Section 3, Article III.:

"Vessels of war shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force."

Section 4:

"No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal."

Section 5 of Article III.:

"The provision of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

No one can read Article III. except through glasses distorted by foreign sympathy and possibly construe such plain statements in any way than that we are to open the canal

"to the vessels of COMMERCE and of WAR to all (other) nations on terms of entire equality."

All, I think, will admit that the constitutional authority for building the canal exists in the war power of the United States. Two Presidents have confirmed this view in their statements that this canal is an addition to our war power in that it admits of quick transfers of our naval forces from one ocean to the other.

Yet foreign contention is that under Section 1 of

Article III. of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we cannot discriminate in favor of our own commercial vessels, and that, therefore, we cannot do so in favor of our own war vessels, and that if during war with a foreign Power we find an enemy's ship in the canal we cannot drive it out, and if it leaves such waters we must wait twenty-four hours before giving chase, and in view of the fact that we exclusively provide "for the regulation and management of the canal," if any of our men-of-war find themselves in the canal when we are at war they must chase themselves out.

The treaty, of course, means that we are in the management of this canal built with our money and in territory under our sovereignty and flag, and as managers we are to treat the vessels of war and commerce of other countries all in the same way.

My personal opinion is that this treaty should be abrogated, even though not in any way preventing the preference of our own vessels, on the score of the infringement of sovereign rights and violation of the Monroe Doctrine. With this treaty out of the way we could include in our preferential treatment the ships of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere and make of Pan-Americanism a binding force and enduring benefit to the nations of this hemisphere.

To show how misinformation takes root, through the large measure of foreign control of American public opinion and thought, I will quote from an article by Mr. John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, who says in Waterways and Commerce for March:

"It is folly to talk of discriminating in favor of American shipping by special rates or rebates granted to American bottoms. In the first place this situation was foreseen by Great Britain when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was concluded and this point well guarded in the interest of British commerce."

He further says that at a dinner attended by him an Englishman of high rank said to him:

"Wallace, civilization is to be congratulated that the United States is constructing the Panama Canal for the benefit of British commerce."

And he accepts an impossible British interpretation of a treaty, and, perfectly contented, thinks if even we had been tricked we should manfully assert our rights. And an attentive reading of his article, so much like many others being circulated, discloses that his remedy is to knock down the few remaining barriers we have left to protect our marine from annihilation. This idea that to revive our marine we must destroy it loses sight of the fact that in the reincarnation we should not have the Stars and Stripes at the stern.

DANGERS OF COLD SMALL BEER.

As "a curiosity on the temperance and canteen question" a correspondent sends an illustrated postal card showing a tombstone in the yard of Winchester Cathedral, England, on which appears the following inscription:

In Memory of
Thomas Thetcher
a Grenadier in the North Regt.
of Hants Militia, who died of a
violent Fever contracted by drinking
Small Beer when hot the 12th of May
1764. Aged 26 Years.
In grateful remembrance of whose universal
good will towards his Comrades, this Stone
is placed here at their expense, as a small
testimony of their regard and concern.

Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire Grenadier
Who caught his death by drinking cold small Beer.
Soldiers be wise from his untimely fall,
And when ye're hot drink Strong or none at all.

This memorial being decayed was restored
by the Officers of the Garrison A.D. 1781.

An honest Soldier never is forgot,
Whether he die by Musket or by Pot.

This Stone was placed by the North Hants
Militia, when disembodied at Winchester
on 26th April 1802, in consequence of
the original Stone being destroyed.

HEAVY OIL ENGINES.

The oil engines in submarines E-1 and E-2 are of interest, says the Marine Review, for the reason that they are the first heavy oil engines which have ever been used in the U.S. Navy, and so far as known the first on the Diesel principle ever used for marine purposes in the United States. An explosive mixture is not used in these engines. On the compression stroke the cylinder is filled with pure air, which is compressed to about 500 pounds pressure per square inch. Due to this sudden compression the temperature of the air is raised to approximately 1,000 degrees Fahr. At the end of the compression stroke fuel (practically any form of oil may be used) is sprayed into this hot air, and on coming in contact therewith is burned. This further raises the temperature of the air inside the cylinder, so that on the return stroke it expands under approximately constant pressure so long as the fuel is sprayed in, which is generally about 1-10 of the stroke. As soon as the fuel spray valve is closed combustion ceases and the hot air and products of combustion then expand to the end of the stroke. Working on this principle carburetors and ignition devices are dispensed with. The control of the engine is obtained by the regulation of the amount of oil which is sprayed into the cylinders.

The principal advantage is economy. On the average the fuel consumption is about one-half pound of fuel per brake horsepower hour. The fuel used is generally "fuel oil," which is a residue from oil refineries left over after all the more valuable commercial products have been removed. It can be bought for from two cents to four cents per gallon, and is generally regarded as the cheapest form of motive power. There are other economies that relate to attendance and upkeep.

For military purposes the safety of these engines is mentioned as an advantage especially on submarine boats where the use of a volatile liquid, like gasoline, is attended with considerable danger. But the most important saving is in weight, both in fuel and power, and the consequent increased radius of action or increased armor and armament. For the above reasons practically all governments interested in submarines decided on the adoption of oil engines within the past few years, and the oil engines in E-1 and E-2 are only the first of a considerable number of submarines now building which will be equipped in a like manner.

E-1 and E-2 are twin screw boats, each having a pair of four-cylinder, four-cycle non-reversible engines. The boats are also equipped with powerful electric motors and storage batteries. For maneuvering it only becomes

necessary to switch in the motor for backing or for quickly going ahead. Some recent engines, however, working on the two-cycle principle, have been made reversible and will be installed in the later boats. The engines have developed 300 horsepower each when running at 400 revolutions per minute.

ELECTRICIANS AND SERGEANTS, SIG. CORPS.

Master Signal Electricians.

The following list shows the names, date of rank, and stations of the Master Signal Electricians, U.S. Signal Corps, May 1, 1912:

Magnus Nordquist, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.
Frank Gunnard, April 23, 1904, Fort Sill, Okla.
Frank P. Turner, April 23, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.
Harry W. Capron, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
John F. Dillon, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
Joseph T. Bauer, Aug. 1, 1904, Nulato, Alaska.
Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, cable steamer Joseph Henry, New York city.
Thomas J. Patterson, March 16, 1905, on furlough.
Oliver O. McCammon, Sept. 16, 1905, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
John McKee, Sept. 16, 1905, Fort Riley, Kas.
George Lee, Sept. 16, 1905, Chicago, Ill.
Henry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Harry J. Dornbush, March 1, 1906, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Leopold Stoker, March 1, 1906, Valdez, Alaska.
Eugene B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Manila, P.I.
Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Valdez, Alaska.
Earl S. Schofield, Dec. 16, 1907, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Zachariah H. Mitchum, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Charles Murphy, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
George Wirth, June 16, 1909, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles H. Carpenter, Aug. 16, 1909, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Thomas A. Grant, Dec. 16, 1909, New York, N.Y.
John C. Flitch, Feb. 19, 1910, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Thomas I. King, April 23, 1910, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
John T. McAniff, June 23, 1911, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Dennis J. Bove, July 17, 1911, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Clifford De Kast, Feb. 16, 1912, Manila, P.I.
Leon E. Harper, Feb. 16, 1912, Nome, Alaska.
Murray B. Dilley, Feb. 16, 1912, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Thomas W. Wylie, April 19, 1912, Fort Omaha, Neb.

First Class Sergeants, Signal Corps.

The following list shows the names, date of rank, and stations of first class sergeants, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, May 8, 1912:

Stephen E. Karigan, April 24, 1899, San Francisco, Cal.
George J. Kelly, Sept. 1, 1899, Manila, P.I.
Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Seattle, Wash.
Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Burt E. Grubb, May 1, 1900, College Park, Md.
Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1900, Honolulu, H.T.
Herman H. Walker, June 23, 1900, Nome, Alaska.
Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Valdez, Alaska.
John C. Stewart, Aug. 16, 1902, San Antonio, Texas.
Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Valdez, Alaska.
George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Charles W. Chadbourne, Nov. 1, 1903, Fort Omaha, Neb.
John Young, March 15, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Fort Mason, Cal.
Robert Loghry, March 16, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Alexander F. Whitworth, June 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.
Clement B. Hill, June 1, 1904, Valdez, Alaska.
Andrew Holland, June 16, 1904, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.
Harry W. Mastin, July 1, 1904, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph H. Embleton, July 1, 1904, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Herbert O. Horsley, July 1, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.
Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Christian Wahl, Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
Michael Doyle, Nov. 1, 1904, Ketchikan, Alaska.
Charles H. Campbell, Nov. 1, 1904, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Charles F. Betz, Nov. 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.
William J. Zwink, Nov. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
Frank Kehoe, Jr., Nov. 1, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Edward E. Merrill, Nov. 16, 1904, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Max H. Faust, Nov. 16, 1904, Seward, Alaska.
Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1904, Manila, P.I.
William Groat, Nov. 16, 1904, Skagway, Alaska.
George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Honolulu, H.T.
Oscar P. Engstrom, Dec. 1, 1904, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Manila, P.I.
Edward W. Yates, March 1, 1905, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
John A. Perry, March 1, 1905, Sitka, Alaska.
John A. Horn, June 10, 1905, Manila, P.I.
Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Sitka, Alaska.
Marion L. Potter, Nov. 16, 1905, San Francisco, Cal.
John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco.
James R. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
Samuel B. French, Jan. 16, 1906, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Arthur B. Crane, Feb. 1, 1906, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Juneau, Alaska.
Frank N. Moseley, May 16, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.
Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Valdez, Alaska.
Carl V. Snow, Aug. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
Harry Strider, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Wood, N.Y.
William O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco.
Walter L. Costenbender, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
John A. Murphy, Aug. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco.
William H. Inman, Oct. 16, 1906, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
George B. Smith, Jan. 16, 1907, Fort Stevens, Ore.
Louis Anderson, March 16, 1907, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Albert Zierman, Nov. 16, 1907, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
James F. Hogue, Nov. 16, 1907, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Paul O. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Frank J. Warren, March 2, 1908, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Joseph Drescher, March 2, 1908, Sitka, Alaska.
John H. Hoepfel, March 2, 1908, Sitka, Alaska.
Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Henry H. Smith, March 2, 1908, Fort Myer, Va.
Leonhard Reges, July 6, 1908, Circle, Alaska.
Adolf J. Dekker, July 6, 1908, New York, N.Y.
Albert E. Stoneman, Sept. 1, 1908, San Francisco, Cal.
Irring Decma, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
James Egan, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Warren C. Bailey, Nov. 2, 1908, Manila, P.I.
Edward N. Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Logan, Colo.
Emil C. Schmanke, Nov. 2, 1908, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Walter O. Collins, Nov. 2, 1908, Manila, P.I.
David Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
William E. Herb, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
John E. Kirby, Nov. 2, 1908, San Francisco, Cal.
William L. Mooney, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Philip F. McQuillan, Nov. 2, 1908, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Charles A. W. Heitche, Nov. 2, 1908, Koonik, Alaska.
William M. Eaton, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
George Treffinger, March 16, 1909, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Felix B. LaCrosse, March 16, 1909, Presidio of San Francisco.
Edward A. Seeley, April 16, 1909, Presidio of San Francisco.
Harry F. Miller, May 17, 1909, Manila, P.I.
James Kelly, May 17, 1909, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Thomas P. Perkins, May 17, 1909, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Charles Radcliff, June 16, 1909, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Aron A. Backstrom, July 16, 1909, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
James E. Faris, Sept. 16, 1909, Manila, P.I.
Erle H. Fuller, Oct. 22, 1909, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Ralph C. Vrooman, Nov. 8, 1909, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Allen J. Coughenour, Dec. 1, 1909, Manila, P.I.
William H. Baggett, Dec. 1, 1909, Manila, P.I.
Jesse A. Bensley, Dec. 16, 1909, Seattle, Wash.
William B. Cox, April 4, 1910, Manila, P.I.
Homer J. Silger, April 23, 1910, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Edward Marshall, May 26, 1910, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Robert L. Patton, Oct. 16, 1910, Cordova, Alaska.

Samuel T. Flak, Oct. 16, 1910, Fort Omaha, Neb.
 Henry Dunn, Oct. 16, 1910, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 Robert D. Pittman, Oct. 16, 1910, Presidio, San Francisco.
 Harry W. Macknight, Dec. 6, 1910, Manila, P.I.
 Calvin E. Ervay, March 7, 1911, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 George M. Dusenbery, March 7, 1911, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 Reuben B. Kelly, May 10, 1911, Fort Omaha, Neb.
 Albert Burton, June 23, 1911, Seattle, Wash.
 Chamberd H. St. Germain, June 30, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.
 Joseph S. Berisford, July 17, 1911, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
 Edward Romage, July 17, 1911, Valdez, Alaska.
 Herbert B. Smith, July 20, 1911, Fort Liscomb, Alaska.
 John A. Dickson, Aug. 13, 1911, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
 Robert C. Vickers, Aug. 23, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.
 Early E. Stradley, Sept. 1, 1911, Manila, P.I.
 James A. Wood, Nov. 1, 1911, Washington, D.C.
 Isaac P. Blade, Nov. 2, 1911, Valdez, Alaska.
 Lonnie M. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, Juneau, Alaska.
 Thomas Brass, Dec. 13, 1911, Fort Omaha, Neb.
 Albert Jeffries, Dec. 29, 1911, St. Michael, Alaska.
 Thomas E. Hunt, Jan. 10, 1912, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
 Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Jan. 23, 1912, Fairbanks, Alaska.
 Otto Eckel, April 30, 1912, St. Michael, Alaska.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 30 appears an article under the caption, "In Defense of the Cavalry." To put it mildly, it was surprising that a cavalryman felt called upon to raise his voice in defense of his arm and in a Service journal.

Compared to the vaunted greatness of our country our Army is so woefully small that its every branch is proportionally diminutive. What if one branch be less diminutive than the other—the whole is so ridiculously insignificant that favor seemingly shown to any of its parts should be viewed with gratification rather than envy. The writer is positive, or at least hopes, that Captain Godson is mistaken in his surmise, that we are not with him body and soul against any reduction of his tiny branch of our pigmy Army. His defense is our defense, for it is only logical to infer that the curtailing of any branch of our Service, with its concurrent reduction of expenditures of public money, will appeal to the commercial spirit of the country. Our legislators are the mouthpieces for vox populi, and as such swayed, or more or less influenced, by constituents crying for tangible returns for money expended. The slogan "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute," has lost its significance to the country. In the past we have blundered into victories without particular preparation; why not again?

We must bear in mind that the people and their representatives arrive at their points of view according to their lights and education. Their standard of greatness is wealth, more wealth and anything to increase this wealth the mainspring. I speak of the masses whose aims are material, and who up to now have never tasted adversity, the whip of defeat, the lash of slavery, and in consequence are drifting into arrogance. What of us, into whose frail hands their education, the nation's existence and honor are entrusted? We carry coal to Newcastle, are engaged in seeking easy berths, or watching whether this or that branch is getting into the military pork barrel, instead of giving our time and energies to teach the American masses why trained military and naval forces are essential for national defense and national honor, and must be proportional to the rôle we wish to have in the congress of nations. Only when these essentials have been duly taught and taken root, and only then, is it time to speak of proportional strength of the one or the other branches of national defense. For while we extol the "Queen of Battle" or rave over "Eyes and Ears," wrangle about how long it would have taken infantry to reduce Port Arthur without artillery, point to exploits and successes with flying columns of Jeb Stuart or Forrest, call on ancient, medieval and modern history in support of this or that hobby horse, the "Valor of Ignorance" grows apace, and ere long, augmented by the greed for mammon, wipes out not only five regiments of Cavalry, nay, the rest of them will go, the Queen of Battle will assume the garb of a scullery maid, fortifications, preventing the invader from setting foot upon our shores, will turn into factory sites.

Monroe, imbued by the possibilities of the vigorous and rugged strength of the nation in the making, gave us an heirloom with his doctrine, which not so very long ago has virtually been acknowledged to the world are but empty words. To emphasize this acknowledgment, with troubles brewing near our Southwest borders, with political agitations in Cuba requiring a firm and guiding hand, with a canal nearing completion, for whose possession nations would barter their provinces and wealth; with our brethren exposed to an imminent convulsion in China, our legislators refuse to keep our naval power in its proper place and sphere, and speak of cutting down our pigmy military forces.

Could the writing on the wall be any plainer that ere long even the present semblance of our military strength, or rather weakness, will be blotted out? Our worst enemy is not without; his slimy tendrils are vitiating the blood of the country's manhood and honor with greed for gold until the nation is a ready prey to the foreign vultures that are waiting and biding their time for the moment of our emasculation and decay. This is the hour of our need, the hour of unity of efforts. Our small band must and will stand together, else it will be drawn into the whirlpools of ignorance and Mammon to sink into the depths of disgraced oblivion.

ALCATEAZ.

AN INQUISITIVE YOUNG MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a recently joined second lieutenant, may I ask a few questions? If the Government is trying to economize on the Army, why is it necessary to have two kinds and colors of uniform, one of which cannot be worn out and is not useful in the field? Would not the money spent in blue uniforms go a long way in providing more soldiers? Has the present blue uniform a "history" over five or six years old? Is a clean blue uniform any better looking than a clean olive drab uniform? Do civilians favor blue as wearing apparel in preference to other colors? Would the soldiers prefer a blue uniform to olive drab or civilian clothes when on pass? Would it disgrace the Army any more to see a drunken soldier in civilian clothes rather than blue uniform? Would a soldier rather spend his money for a blue uniform than civilian clothes or olive drab? If there were only one uniform in the Army, speaking of paper work, would "Uniform Regulations" be necessary? Would it require any less paper work by company commanders and quartermasters? What is the object of reveille formations? Do reveille, retreat and check accomplish anything besides a roll call? Would it be a detriment

to the Service if an enlisted man was away from the post for twelve hours outside of drill hours? Would it lower or increase the desertions? Could the non-commissioned officer in charge of quarters tell if certain men were absent from barracks without authority? Would it lower the morale of the Army if enlisted men were paid by the week, as in some foreign countries, instead of by the month? If the disbursing were done by battalion quartermasters, who are not usually overworked in regimental posts, would it be an additional expense to the Pay Department? Would company payrolls be necessary if the battalion quartermaster was responsible that all his battalion was paid, and could submit for audit to the regimental adjutant a list of the amounts paid with the signature beside each amount? Would such a list tally with the consolidated morning report or company records? Would weekly payments increase desertions? Would a soldier be "broke" three weeks out of every month? Would it hurt much to treat an enlisted man like any other man working for pay?

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why do not civilians give their valuable time, thoughts and energies to the problem of making the environments of Army posts like the spotless country towns to which reference is made? These environments are in civilian territory, and no one but the civilians can be responsible for their condition. Concerning them one might well quote the words of Miss Weightman, of the W.C.T.U., anew: "I don't see how intelligent women can sanction such an evil." And I, for one, can promise that just as soon as I learn of an Army post where the soldiers do not get liquor "on the outside" I shall become a strong advocate of the Anti-Canteen Law. I know that I feel the greatest kindness toward the W.C.T.U. and the greatest interest in temperance, in total abstinence. But I cannot comprehend the disposition which ignores glaring facts and denounces anyone who observes them.

Again Miss Weightman says: "We are not as greatly concerned in the soldier who is already addicted to drink," etc. "The older soldier will get drunk whenever he wants it." One of the things that has concerned me most is the letters to your paper from time to time by soldiers who feel the sting of such comment. It is known to me that many old soldiers are by no means addicted to drink; in fact, the reports, if I have read them correctly, show that the trouble from alcohol is greater among recruits than among older soldiers. Miss Weightman also speaks of the recruits from country towns, "who have never tasted liquor." How glad I would be to find one of those country towns! It is a simple matter of knowledge that to-day there is often more immorality of all sorts—i.e., the average moral standard is lower—in country towns than in cities, where public welfare is made a subject of systematic attention. I have read on the subject of juvenile courts, child welfare, civic improvement, all such lines, diligently for eight or ten years or more, and feel qualified to have an intelligent opinion on the subject of the average morality of country towns. I was told lately of a Kansas woman living in a country district (farming, not a town) whose sons, now grown to manhood, had never seen anything of liquor, and had no knowledge of the evils connected with drinking. That seems to me a very good thing indeed. If the men in our Army could have like environment I should be most happy, but they have not; and I also know that they have it no more in Kansas than in Texas, which is not a prohibition state. Neither are the Kansas towns without places where liquor is sold.

The statement goes on: "The older soldier will get liquor when he wants it, but a young man would hesitate before he goes out to look for it. The proximity of a canteen tempts the recruit, and he decides to try the liquor." A soldier who does not drink at all told me that the older men, even when they themselves drink, will not offer it to the recruits; that their advice is apt to be for the young men to keep away from vice. This man's observation, and that of others with whom I have talked, was that the recruits, the young soldiers, do go to the resorts which surround Army posts and get whiskey, frequently "doctored." They do not get beer; but whiskey is regarded by some as far more injurious.

I have not seen one article favoring a beer canteen which expressed any other sentiment than this: that if the temptations around Army posts could be abolished the present law would be a very good thing. And I do not now recall one article opposing its restoration which has done otherwise than ignore this argument. If the prohibitory law for the canteen prohibited the soldiers from obtaining alcoholic stimulants all opposition to it would cease.

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR RETIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Facts respectfully submitted as an appeal for passage of S. 3254, by the Hon. Boies Penrose, U.S. Senator; H.R. 13574, by the Hon. Arthur L. Bates, U.S. Representative:

1. By the present "double time" system over one-fourth of the present Army retired list (over 4,000 men) went out under forty years of age.
2. Over ninety-five per cent. of these men came from the Cavalry and Infantry branches, which represents less than one-fifth of the entire Army and Navy.
3. An extremely large majority of these men came from the best experienced non-commissioned officers, and nearly all draw \$67.50 per month retired. The weekly Service papers show this data from week to week.
4. The present "flow" of retirements due to "double time" system is now from two to ten per week, practically all from Infantry and Cavalry, and is accelerating as "double time" years pass.
5. Three thousand Infantry and Cavalry men about to be stationed in the Panama Canal Zone will make about 17,000 men constantly on "double time" service.
6. The coming War Department system is to bring home no more regiments, but fill them up as needed. This will allow Army men in foreign countries (who remain healthy) to stay on "double time" service.
7. The U.S. Marine Corps has the same "double time" system.
8. The Navy (45,000 strong) has no "double time" privilege, and the Artillery (nearly 20,000 strong) is yet negligible for "d.t." retirements.
9. Men can be enlisted at eighteen, go on foreign service and retire at thirty-three.
10. Why should our fine body of Navy men (pent up on ships) be suffered to see the joke on them by touching

at foreign posts where U.S. marines enjoy "double time" in their beautiful shore stations and quarters, also with twenty per cent. pay increase thrown in?

11. Filipino bandmen in American regiments get "two for one" and twenty per cent. pay increase permanently by transferring to incoming regiments.

12. A foreign service trip alone (without "double time") is a positive inducement for young men to enlist who have such a notion.

13. A table showing enlisted retirements (per Army muster rolls) for the past six years would show surprising ages at retirements, and a constant rate from Cavalry and Infantry only of from two to ten per week.

14. Congressmen should know this. Is this condition for efficiency? Is it economy? Does Congress want it? We "discriminated" Army and Navy lads have undiminished faith in our honorable members.

15. The mere ridding of the Service of the "double time" outrage would mean a world of worlds to Army and Navy men, and a uniform twenty-five-year retirement for Uncle Sam's "social outcasts" (as many folks are so pleased to regard us) would mean a monumental, uniform contentment to America's boys in blue serving under their flag.

Most respectfully and obediently,
A SOLDIER, SPEAKING FOR ALL.

TO PROMOTE CONTENT IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Below are a few suggestions for the betterment of the Service:

First. Increased pay for all officers. I want to make a trip to Paris as soon as possible. This increase can be made without any additional expense to the Government by reducing the pay of all enlisted men about 50 per cent. They don't need it, and would spend it for booze, anyhow.

Second. Increase the rank of all line officers by one grade. I want to rank a doctor who lives next door out of his quarters. My wife doesn't like Mrs. Doctor, anyhow.

Third. We need thirty more regiments of Infantry. Don't think Congress can bamboozle us by doubling the strength of each company. While that would amount to the same thing, it would be entirely different. Three officers can't handle 130 men, anyway.

Fourth. Suspend all guard, drill, parades, maneuvers, etc. They are extremely distasteful to young officers and a menace to the Service.

Fifth. Put all officers on one list for promotion, and then put them back again. Anything for a change. The man who jumped me hadn't any business going into the Engineers.

Sixth. Change the uniform every six weeks. It helps the tailors and is more sanitary.

Seventh. Make all fat men wear mess jackets. They look so neat.

Eighth. In order to make sure of the right of men to enter the "kickers' club" on your front pages, have each aspirant for a commission put into a stall with a mule. Give the commission to the one that comes out last.

Lastly. Compel each officer to give his views on every question as often as possible. This tends to make everyone satisfied and will be of wonderful assistance to Congress.

If these ideas can be put in the form of bills and plainly show how personal advancement will help the Service they can all be squeezed through on the last day, and everything will be lovely. Great care must be taken not to do anything to help any enlisted man, however. That would create a lot more Oliver Twists yelling "for more."

FIRST LIEUTENANT, 12TH INFANTRY.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Newport, Ky., May 3, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The improvements in firearms have changed the theory of warfare, and from the massing of troops in battle we go back to the tactics of our forefathers in the Revolutionary and Indian Wars. Sharpshooters and men of self-reliance will be the most desirable in the wars of the future. The line of battle will be beyond the voices of the officers. That nation which can secure the services of the most intelligent and self-reliant men will be most likely to win.

Allow me to say, as a close student of the history of wars, that efficient men can be secured, but only by paying them well. We have in the American Army everything that can be desired in our officers. We have a splendid body of enlisted men, but we must improve on them, and in no way can this be accomplished except by increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers. Let there be an inducement to the young men of the country to enter the Army by holding up to them the prizes of the non-commissioned offices with good pay. The pay should be for the highest non-commissioned officer as much as the lowest commissioned. If war should come these non-commissioned officers would be an educated reserve to officer the volunteer soldiers.

THOMAS P. CAROTHERS.

BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

East Orange, N.J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the remarkable features of the Civil War, 1861, was the promptness with which the New York city regiments of the state Militia moved to the front, fully uniformed, equipped and well drilled. The roar of cannon in Charleston Harbor had scarcely ceased when these regiments marched down Broadway amid the enthusiastic cheers of the loyal thousands who thronged their line of march.

In one of these regiments marched a private soldier who little thought that the war would last four years and that before the close he would be a division general. Francis Channing Barlow, this man with a musket, was a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and was born Oct. 19, 1834. He graduated at Harvard in 1855 at the head of his class. He studied law and practiced in New York city. He devoted some time to journalism, and for a while was on the staff of the New York Tribune. At the first call to arms, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 12th Regiment, state Militia. Having been promoted to a lieutenancy, at the expiration of three months' service the regiment returned to New York city.

Barlow re-entered the Service as lieutenant colonel of the 61st New York Volunteers, a crack regiment, in which Gen. Nelson A. Miles also served as a field officer. This regiment enlisted for three years or the war. The

regiment left the state Nov. 9, 1861, and proceeded to Virginia and was assigned to Howard's Brigade of the 2d Corps. The colonel of the 61st having resigned, Barlow succeeded him.

While in front of Yorktown in the Peninsular campaign with this regiment Barlow fought bravely at Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' battle, achieving honorable distinction, for which he was promoted brigadier general, Sept. 19, 1862. At the battle of Antietam he commanded two regiments, his men capturing three stands of colors and 300 prisoners. He was severely wounded in this engagement, and when he was carried from the field it was thought that he would not survive his injuries. On his recovery he was assigned to the command of a brigade in Steinwehr's Division, 11th Corps, with which he was present at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he commanded the 1st Division of the 11th Corps. In the battle of the first day he was again seriously wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Through the kindness of a Confederate officer, Gen. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Barlow, who was in Gettysburg that day, was sent for and was admitted into the lines, when she found her husband, and by her care and nursing aided his recovery.

As soon as his wounds would permit Barlow reported again to duty, having been assigned to serve in the Department of the South. Upon the consolidation of the 2d and 3d Corps, March 26, 1864, he was given command of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, with which he served until the close of the war, except Appomattox campaign, where he commanded the 2d Division. He was promoted major general of Volunteers May 25, 1865. He resigned his command Nov. 16, 1865, and returned to civil life. He was elected Secretary of State of New York in 1865, and President Grant appointed him U.S. marshal of the Southern District of New York. In 1871 he was elected Attorney General of the state. He resumed the practice of law in New York city. When General Barlow died, Jan. 11, 1896, in New York city, his remains were taken to Boston for burial. The extraordinary ability displayed by him in his military career is apparent in the official reports of the Army.

B. FRANK GREEN.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

May 11, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department has decided not to include general officers and general staff officers of the National Guard in the schools of instruction for officers, to be held preceding the summer encampments. I suppose that there is some reason underlying this decision, but it seems to me to present an unwise and invidious distinction. The generals commanding tactical units of the Guard, well equipped as they may be, need both the instruction to be derived from these camps of instruction, and also need the opportunity to come into personal contact with their subordinates, so as better to know their capacity and qualifications. The efficiency of general staff officers must be based upon their knowledge and appreciation of the duties of the line. In time of war they are responsible for reconnaissance and such other duties as may be required by the general commanding. There is nothing peculiar or specialized about the duties of a General Staff officer. His efficiency is correlative with his general military knowledge and ability. With due regard for the relative importance of the different elements of a command, it may well be claimed that the general and his staff are the brain and nerve system of a military organization. It seems a most unwise and penny-pinching policy to exclude these officers, small as is their number, from participation in these camps of instruction.

HENRY S. BRECKINRIDGE, Major, I.G.D., Ky. N.G.

BULLETIN NO. 15, A.G.O., NEW YORK.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 3, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read a copy of Bulletin No. 15, issued by the Adjutant General of New York, April 15, 1912, entitled, "Instructions to a Newly Enlisted Man." I find it a mighty interesting and instructive book, from which even old soldiers in the *Regulars* can get a great deal of good.

However, on page 17, I find the following: "You don't have to salute any officers of less rank than your commanding officer unless they speak to you." The above is in connection with orderly duty. The Manual of Guard Duty says, par. 194: "The orderly, while on duty as such, is subject to the orders of the commanding officer only." But even the commanding officer has not authority to order that he (orderly) will not salute all officers.

D. Reg., 1910, par. 763, says: "Enlisted men within saluting distance and not in ranks salute all officers." An orderly is an enlisted man and he is not in ranks. A.R., 1910, pars. 394 to 402, cover the point more thoroughly.

My advice to every orderly is to salute all officers within saluting distance (six paces) at all times, and do it a little better than he ordinarily does, just because he is an orderly and was selected as such for being most correct in the performance of duty and in military bearing.

ARMY.

ENLISTED MEN'S TRAVEL PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On May 3 the House declined by an overwhelming majority to cut down the mileage allowance to Members. In a debate on the economy program on which the House was entered Representative Page, of North Carolina, introduced an amendment to the pending legislative bill to reduce the mileage from twenty cents a mile to five cents. Former Speaker Cannon led the fight against the reduction, declaring the existing rate was barely sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of a Representative. And yet the poor enlisted man's travel pay of four cents a mile from place of discharge to place of enlistment is to be cut down to two cents a mile. That this is the acme of injustice will be apparent from the following: I applied for enlistment at my own home town, Los Angeles; passed the preliminary physical examination there, and was then sent to San Francisco, where I passed a like examination and was "sworn in." I am now serving on Puget Sound, Wash., and if my travel pay of four cents a mile is to be reduced to two cents a mile it will not take me back to San Francisco, where I enlisted, as the fare to there from here is \$21.60, second class, without "sleeper." I do not refer at all to my home, where I applied for enlistment, as it is only 482 miles farther from where I was "sworn in," and I am supposed to be able to do a little "hike" like that

after serving an enlistment. I wish some beneficent statesman could figure on that for a moment or two.

CHIME.

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The report made by the House Committee on the Library in favor of the bill (H.R. 24026) providing for the incorporation of the Naval History Society should ensure its passage, to which there would seem to be no reasonable objection. As the bill was drawn in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the committee naturally say: "The committee has given careful consideration to the details of the bill and find nothing objectionable. The bill appears to be admirably drawn to accomplish the purpose intended, and to protect the Government and the public against any possible abuse of the power conferred. The committee, therefore, unanimously recommend that the bill do pass in unamended form."

The bill follows the lines of similar bills which have become laws. The committee in their report state the objects of the Society, which have been heretofore presented fully in this paper, and, so far as we have seen, in no other. The committee pay an incidental compliment to the Navy when they say: "Every patriotic citizen of this country is proud of the achievements of our Navy. There is nothing local or sectional in this pride, for the Navy is as much identified with one section of the country as another, and its achievements in the past are the common heritage of all the people. No state in the Union now has or ever has had a navy of its own. There is and has been but one Navy, and that is the American Navy, the common property of all the states and all the people. The Navy is thus essentially national, and any legislation relating to it or affecting it must and should be of national origin. The achievements of the American Navy and of American seamen should be preserved in permanent form. The House has recently voted \$30,000 for the preservation of the trophy flags of the American Navy. While these flags are being preserved there should also be preserved their history. There is no department of our Government charged with the duty and responsibility of preserving such history, but it is proposed by this bill to give Congressional sanction and approval to the efforts of those public-spirited and patriotic citizens who propose to give sufficient of their time, ability and means toward a preservation of such history. In other words, it is proposed to give them a national incorporation. An incorporation is essential to the accomplishment of substantial results. There must be a legal organization to receive and hold gifts, donations and subscriptions. It was represented to the committee that some known quite liberal contributions for the work of preserving naval history would be forthcoming as soon as a legal organization can be perfected."

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Military Academy bill (H.R. 24450) was reported to the House May 11. The largest item for construction is \$95,117 for completion of the East Academic building.

The following provisos are attached to the measure: Provided, That so much of the Act approved March 3, 1911, making appropriations for support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as provided that the increase of salary of the constructing quartermaster should only apply during the term the office was held by the then incumbent is hereby repealed, and the additional pay thus provided [\$1,000] is available for the present incumbent from the date he entered upon his duties.

Provided, That the Act approved May 28, 1908, be amended and re-enacted so as to read: "That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof; the members so appointed shall visit the Military Academy annually at such time or times as the chairmen of said committees shall appoint, and the members from each of said committees may visit said Academy together or separately as the said committees may elect during the session of Congress; and the Superintendent of the Academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board and their actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes: Provided further, That so much of Secs. 1327, 1328 and 1329, Rev. Stat. U.S., as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed."

Hereafter the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy is authorized to avail himself of leaves of absence without deduction from pay allowances for the same period that he may grant leave of absence to other officers of the Academy under the provisions of Sec. 1330, Rev. Stat.

No pay shall be withheld from Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, jr., deputy Q.M.G., U.S.A., because of the payment by him in May, 1909, when major and quartermaster, U.S.A., for eight horses or polo ponies purchased pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War for use in the instruction of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy.

THE SERVICE PENSION ACT.

The President on May 11 signed the increased pension bill, which during the first year of its operation will add \$35,000,000 to the pension expense. It is estimated that the increases will average \$22,000,000 per year for the first three years. The new law provides:

Sec. 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13.50; 1 year, \$14; 1½ years, \$14.50; 2 years, \$15; 2½ years, \$15.50; 3 years or over, \$16 per month. Reached age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; 6 months, \$15.50; 1 year, \$16; 1½ years, \$16.50; 2 years, \$17; 2½ years, \$18; 3 years or over, \$19 per month. Age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; 6 months, \$19; 1 year, \$20; 1½ years, \$21.50; 2 years, \$23; 2½ years, \$24; 3 years or over, \$25 per month. Age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; 6 months, \$22.50; 1 year, \$24; 1½ years, \$27; 2 years or over, \$30 per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

That any person who has served 60 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month.

All of the aforesaid pensions shall commence from the date of filing of the applications in the Bureau of Pensions after

the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension, under any other general or special law, than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. That rank in the Service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pension, or securing any pension, under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension.

Sec. 4. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served during the late Civil War, or in the war with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the Acts of June 27, 1890, Feb. 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902 and June 28, 1906, or the Acts of Jan. 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and Feb. 17, 1897.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as each application for pension under this act is adjudicated to cause to be kept a record showing the name and length of service of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and state of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914 tabulate the record so obtained by states and counties, and shall furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and the payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITARY RESERVE.

The creation of an Army reserve composed of men honorably discharged from the Regular Army, National Guard, Navy and Marine Corps, that would enable the United States to put 250,000 trained soldiers in the field in a short time in case of war, is provided in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, minority member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. It has received the approval of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and other Army officers. The bill embodies ideas that have been favored by Army officers of high rank for more than a year and have been endorsed by President Taft, Secretary of War Stimson and former Secretary Dickinson. Former Adjutant General Ainsworth, however, was opposed to the creation of such a reserve, and he has been upheld by Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee. Representative Tilson is a lieutenant colonel in the Connecticut National Guard.

The reserve corps, under the proposed legislation, would be enlisted for six years, the last three of which would be spent on furlough. The men on furlough would be obliged to keep in touch with the War Department and serve ten days of the three years at Army maneuvers. A compensation of \$2 a month would be granted each soldier under this bill.

The bill is as follows:

H.R. 24493.—Be it enacted, etc., That a National Military Reserve be hereby created, which shall consist of two classes: First, Of able-bodied male citizens of the United States, not less than 21 nor more than 45 years of age, who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, to be known as the U.S. Army Reserves;

Second, Of able-bodied male citizens of the United States, not less than 21 nor more than 45 years of age, who have served in the Organized Militia or in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, to be known as the U.S. Militia Reserves.

Sec. 2. That the U.S. Army Reserves shall consist of Class A Reserves and Class B Reserves; that the U.S. Militia Reserves shall consist of Class A Reserves only.

Sec. 3. That the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, shall be composed of enlisted men of the Regular Army, furloughed under the provisions of Sec. 6 of this act, and of enlisted men of at least three years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who have been honorably discharged therefrom, except for physical disability, and who enlist in the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A; that the U.S. Militia Reserves, Class A, shall be composed of enlisted men of the Militia furloughed under the laws of any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, in which the enlistment period is that prescribed under Sec. 6 of this act, and of enlisted men of at least three years' service in the Organized Militia or in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who have been honorably discharged therefrom, except for physical disability, and who enlist in the U.S. Militia Reserves, Class A: Provided, That all enlistments in the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, shall be for three years.

Sec. 4. That the U.S. Army Reserves, Class B, shall be composed of officers hereinafter provided, and of enlisted men honorably discharged, except for physical disability, from the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, and of enlisted men of at least three years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who have been honorably discharged therefrom, except for physical disability, and who enlist in Class B Reserves, and of enlisted men honorably discharged from the U.S. Army Reserves, Class B, who enlist therein: Provided, That all enlistments in Class B Reserves shall be for three years.

Sec. 5. That the President may issue commissions as captain, first or second lieutenant, in Class B Reserves, to able-bodied male citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 35 years who shall, upon examination prescribed by the Secretary of War, be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such commission. Such commission shall confer upon the holder, when called to the colors by proclamation of the President, all the authority, rights, and privileges of commissioned officers of Volunteers, but shall confer no right to retirement or retirement pay under any circumstances, and no right to pay or allowances of any kind, except when called to the colors as herein prescribed: Provided, That the President may at any time discharge an officer of Class B Reserves whose services are no longer required, and shall discharge all such officers when they reach the age of 45 years.

Sec. 6. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be for a term of six years; that at the termination of three years in any enlistment period all soldiers enlisted under the provisions of this section shall be allowed the option of re-enlistment for a period of six years or of transferring on a status of furlough to Class A Reserves with rank of private: Provided, That at the end of two years in any enlistment period an enlisted man may, upon his own request, be transferred upon a status of furlough for the balance of his enlistment to Class A Reserves with rank of private, if his company and regimental or district commander certify that he is sufficiently instructed to warrant such transfer: Provided further, That the total number of U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, shall not be in excess of the number necessary to raise all the organizations of the Army to their maximum strength prescribed by law: And provided further, That upon the outbreak of war all enlistments in the Army and in the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A and Class B, shall, regardless of the time of their beginning, continue in force for one year, unless such war terminates sooner; but nothing in this act shall be construed to shorten the period of enlistment herein prescribed.

Sec. 7. That the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, shall receive \$2 per month when not serving with the colors, and while serving with the colors they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade: Provided, That the periods for which the U.S. Army Reserves, Class A, shall serve each year with the colors in time of peace, and the time, manner, and

(Continued on page 1182.)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House and Senate conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill on May 17 reached an agreement on all the vital features of the bill. It was agreed to consolidate the supply departments. The consolidation will probably take effect in October or January next. The first head of the department will be a major general, after which the vacancy at the head of the department will be filled by a brigadier general. All of the details of the consolidation have not yet been worked out, and probably will not be for several days. The term of enlistment was fixed at four years. The provision for the reduction of the Cavalry was stricken out. The conferees restore the spelling "airplane"; the Senate increase of Signal appropriation is agreed to. The Alaskan telegraph tolls may be experimentally reduced. The Senate proviso depriving officers too long on detached duty of pay is amended so as to except Ordnance officers and the Philippine Constabulary, the amendment to take effect Jan. 1, 1913. The bill as agreed upon retains the five Cavalry regiments which the House had proposed to abolish. It abolishes double time for foreign service for men who hereafter enlist.

The age limit for the retirement of Army paymaster's clerks is made the same as that of officers. The Senate's amendment reducing travel pay to enlisted men to two cents a mile is stricken out, and this pay will remain as at present authorized by law. It is provided that the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Porto Rico shall not be included in the area of pay for foreign service.

The amendment of the Senate permitting Army paymasters to draw checks in favor of persons or institutions designated by endorsement made on his pay account by any officer stationed beyond the continental limits, in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Panama or en route thereto, stays in.

Wherever the words National Guard or Organized Militia appear in the bill the words National Guard are stricken out. The appropriation of \$275,000 for the equipment of Coast Artillery armories of the Organized Militia stays in. The Senate appropriation of \$500 for cups to horse breeders is stricken out.

The bill as adopted provides for a commission composed of Senators and members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker and the Senate, and retired officers, to investigate the Army post question and report to the next session of Congress the plans for consolidation. The appropriation of \$20,000 for an assembly building at Fort Leavenworth is allowed, the money to be expended by a commission. Appropriations for roads, walks, etc., are not to be used at the posts marked by the House for probable abandonment, but appropriations for water and sewers may be expended at those posts.

The conferees compromise on the term of enlistment, making it four years. The House proposal to abolish foreign service pay is receded from.

The House plan for consolidation of the Adjutant General, Inspector General and Chief of Staff is rejected. The conference committee was still in session at the time we went to press.

The bill carries approximately two million dollars less than was appropriated for the Army last year. The Senate added eight millions, but was forced to concede three millions, which makes a net gain of five millions more than when the bill was reported from the House.

NEW SYSTEM OF ARMY RECRUITING.

As previously reported in these columns, the General Staff has for some time been considering a plan for the better distribution of recruits to the Service. A plan has been adopted, and shipment of recruits thereunder has been in progress for about two months. The object sought is to maintain the average strength of organizations at that fixed in G.O. No. 8, W.D., 1912. To this end it is intended to abandon the policy of sending recruits in small detachments to organizations at irregular intervals and, so far as practicable, to forward them semi-annually at dates approximately fixed. To maintain the average strength of organizations at that fixed in G.O. No. 8 sufficient recruits will be sent to organizations in each semi-annual shipment to raise the strength of the organization to approximately 108 per cent. of their authorized strength. At the end of six months such organizations will have fallen to approximately 88 per cent. of their authorized strength. Their approximate strength during the interim having been calculated, recruits will be sent sufficient to give each organization the strength it should have at the date of shipment, after which organization commanders will be informed that no more recruits will be sent until the date fixed in the table below.

Recruits are scheduled to arrive on the first day of the month, arrival on the last day to be avoided if possible. No orders have been issued to the Service, and none, it is understood, will be issued until all the details of the system have been tried out fully in practice, but as the schedule for the months of April and May have been successfully carried out it is thought at the War Department that the plan will be found not only feasible, but far more satisfactory to the Service than the system which it is devised to replace. Under the plan the instruction of recruits may be made an important feature of garrison service. The number arriving at one time will justify the detail of an officer to assume charge of their training for the regiment, battalion or company, and the amount of time required to fit a recruit for regular duty within the organization may be greatly reduced.

As the foreign service garrisons become established regiments in the United States will automatically localize, and in all probability local recruiting will gradually become more important, and may to a large extent replace the present system of recruit depots. Experience has demonstrated in other countries, however, and our experience in this instance will probably show, that recruits for foreign service garrisons and for some garrisons in the United States can be supplied only from general recruit depots as now organized. The table below shows the approximate date of arrival of recruits and the organizations to which they will be sent on the dates indicated:

Infantry—Jan. 1 and July 1—6th, 8th, 30th, 27th, 29th; Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—5th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 23d; March 1 and Sept. 1—1st, 9th, 15th, 25th, 26th; April 1 and Oct. 1—3d, 7th, 11th, 14th, 19th; May 1 and Nov. 1—4th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 24th; June 1 and Dec. 1—2d, 18th, 22d, 28th.

Cavalry—Jan. 1 and July 1—4th, 11th; Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—2d, 10th, 12th less 3d Squadron; March 1 and Sept. 1—1st Squadron 1st, 3d Squadron 1st, 6th, 14th; April 1 and Oct. 1—2d Squadron 1st, 8th, 9th, 2d Squadron 15th; May 1 and Nov. 1—7th, 13th; June 1 and Dec. 1—3d, 5th, 3d Squadron 12th, 1st Squadron 15th, 3d Squadron 15th.

Field Artillery—Jan. 1 and July 1—1st Battalion 1st; 2d Battalion 3d; Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—1st Battalion 2d; March 1 and Sept. 1—4th; April 1 and Oct. 1—1st less 1st Battalion, 2d less 1st Battalion; May 1 and Nov. 1—5th, 6th; June 1 and Dec. 1—1st Battalion 3d.

Coast Artillery Districts—Jan. 1 and July 1—Honolulu, Puget Sound, Savannah, Charleston, Potomac, Chesapeake; Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—San Francisco, Cape Fear, Baltimore, Delaware; March 1 and Sept. 1—San Diego, Columbia, Eastern and Southern New York; April 1 and Oct. 1—Manila Bay, Subig Bay, Galveston, Narragansett Bay, New London; May 1 and Nov. 1—New Orleans, New Bedford, Boston; June 1 and Dec. 1—Tampa, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, Portsmouth, Portland.

Engineers—March 1 and Sept. 1—Companies I, M, A, B, C, D and Band; May 1 and Nov. 1—Company F; June 1 and Dec. 1—Companies E, G, H, K and L.

AVIATION NOTES.

Brig. Gen. James W. Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S. A., flew about the inner waters of New York Harbor on May 15 in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane. He ascended shortly after noon from Pier A at the Battery with C. C. Witmer as pilot. They sped along the surface of the water a few hundred yards and then as Governors Island was approached the machine was sent well up into the air and headed for Liberty Island. While about 300 feet in the air, an accident happened to an engine valve, but a safe landing was made on the island beach. Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Wood, and several other officers met General Allen when he stepped ashore. After half an hour wait for the repairs, the return trip to the Battery was made. General Allen was quoted as saying that he was favorably impressed by the hydro-aeroplane and that he would advocate the establishment of a hangar and landing stations for aeroplanes at Liberty Island. He discussed his ideas with Captain Clarke while the plane was being repaired.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, has the distinction of being the first rear admiral of the Navy to make a flight in a hydro-aeroplane. He did this in Salem (Mass.) Harbor on May 11 in a Burgess-Curtiss machine, with Mr. Philip W. Page as pilot. Arrangements having been made beforehand, Rear Admiral Fiske put out in his barge and met Burgess's hydro-aeroplane, which had stopped a few hundred feet from the Georgia. The hydro-aeroplane skimmed over the smooth water, rising easily to a height of about 500 feet. The aviator took the Admiral over a part of Salem and along the Beverly shore, bringing him back in several circles and over the Georgia and Rhode Island, being aloft about fifteen minutes. Rear Admiral Fiske enjoyed his journey aloft. He believes that the hydro-aeroplane would prove a useful adjunct to the Navy in scouting and other work.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The policy of the War Department with reference to instructor sergeants is to detail non-commissioned officers for three years only, that being considered the maximum time they can be away from their organizations in the Regular Service. It will, therefore, be impracticable to redetail any non-commissioned officer now on duty with the Militia at the expiration of his three-year period.

The Chief of Ordnance reported March 3, 1912, that, due to slow deliveries, it is probable that the automatic pistol cannot be supplied in quantity before March 31, 1913. In the meantime, however, the O.D. is prepared to supply to each state, territory of Hawaii and D.C. not to exceed twenty automatic pistols, with extra magazines, slides, holsters and ammunition therefor, either as a charge against the quota of the state or as a purchase for cash. A slide has been devised for carrying the holster on the leather waist belt for both officers and enlisted men. The prices of these articles are as follows: Automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, with one magazine in the pistol, \$14.75; holster for automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, \$1.55; ball cartridges for the automatic pistol, caliber .45, \$20.75 per m.; extra magazine, 52 cents. The approximate price of the slide for use in carrying the holster on officers' leather belts is twenty cents each, and on enlisted men's belts seven cents each. Leather and web pockets are being designed by the Department to be worn on the leather and web belts now in use by Regular and Militia troops for carrying the extra magazines. When these pockets are approved, and the prices thereof obtained, the states will be advised accordingly.

The American Olympic Committee has chartered the steamship Finland, of the Red Star Line, to transport the American team directly to Stockholm, and is taking a limited number of passengers, preference being given to the families and friends of the athletes and those associated with athletics. The committee also offers to officers of the Army and Navy and their families a number of rooms at reduced rates, ranging in price from \$300 for inside rooms accommodating two persons to \$1,925 for deck cabins, with private bath and toilet rooms, accommodating three persons. The following itinerary has been arranged: Friday, June 14, leave New York, 9 a.m.; June 23, due in Antwerp, two days to visit Brussels and other points of interest in Belgium; June 26, leave Antwerp; June 29, due in Stockholm; June 29 to July 5, rifle, revolver and clay bird shooting, lawn tennis; July 6 to July 15, athletics, swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, cycling and fencing; July 13 to July 17, horse riding competition; July 17, leave Stockholm; July 20, due in Antwerp. At Stockholm the steamer will be anchored and passengers will retain their rooms and have their meals on board. Each passenger will be furnished with first class return passage (value \$100), good until Aug. 10, on any of the steamers of the International Mercantile Marine Company's lines (except Olympic, Oceanic and Adriatic), from either Antwerp, Cherbourg, Dover, Southampton, Queenstown, Liverpool, Genoa or Naples, thus giving an opportunity for an additional tour of three weeks on the Continent or in England. Reserved seats in the Stadium for all athletic events from July 6 to July 15 are included. If seats are desired in boxes the committee will endeavor to secure them, the additional expense being about \$30. Seats for the horse riding competitions on July 16 and 17 are about \$5 to \$10 extra, according to location. Payments: Twenty-five per cent. on reservation, twenty-five per cent. on or before April 15, balance on or before May 15, 1912. Only 250 passengers will be booked, and those desiring reservations should request them at the earliest possible date by communicating with Bartow S. Weeks, chairman Transportation Committee, 2 Rector street, New York, N.Y.

A circular letter has been issued by the Bureau of Navigation, under date of May 16, relative to the transfer of enlisted men of the Navy upon their own request. The circular says, in part: "Hereafter, except in special cases, and in the cases of chief petty officers, individual

requests of enlisted men for transfer shall not be written or submitted to the bureau. When a man desires transfer of such a nature as to require the bureau's action he shall submit his request to the commanding officer, and once a month these requests will be tabulated and forwarded, signed by the commanding officer. In general only transfers approved by the commanding officer will be forwarded; unless, in certain cases, he deems it advisable to submit a disapproved case to the bureau. The above action is necessary owing to the great number of individual requests received, which makes it impracticable for all to be answered. It will also require less work on board ship, as instead of many individual letters and endorsements, as at present, the requests will be combined in one letter. In this connection the bureau wishes to discourage the practice among the enlisted personnel of using political or personal influence outside of the Service for advancement, transfer, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to make a notation on the record of the man in whose behalf the influence is used when such a case comes to the attention of the bureau. It is believed that this will gradually but certainly reduce the number of such requests to the Department, as the number of men involved is proportionately small to the whole number. This is believed to be a better way to stop this practice rather than in a general order or notification to the Service. While no objection is had to correspondence between enlisted men and officers in regard to assignments, it is desired to reduce this practice."

During March and April, 1912, the work undertaken at Frankford Arsenal included the manufacture of deflection scales for sights for 4.72-inch Armstrong guns graduated like those for other seacoast sights; tracings of telescopic sight for 14-inch turret; successful experiments to determine whether the panoramic sight can be sealed against the access of dust and moisture; drawings of a new type of 180 degree mortar plotting board; manufacture of thirteen 360 degree mortar plotting boards, model of 1911; manufacture of 108 hand fuse setters for 21-second combination fuse for use with 2.95-inch mountain gun, and an issue of a few for service test; manufacture of standard test weights for issue to each Artillery district. The work at Rock Island Arsenal has been the manufacture of pack outfits, model of 1911, for 650 automatic machine rifles and twelve batteries of Vickers-Maxim 7.5mm. gun; model experimental pack reels for use with the mountain artillery completed and shipped to 4th Field Artillery; model battery wagon of new design successfully tested on 200 miles of road; belt slides, both leather and web, for attaching holster of Colts automatic; experimental fencing sticks and masks. Watervliet Arsenal: Reline four 12-inch Navy guns, Mark V.; manufacture twelve 12-inch mortars, model of 1912; these mortars are five calibers longer than 12-inch mortars, model of 1890, now in service, and 12-inch mortars, model of 1908, now under manufacture.

Trials began on the U.S. Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md., May 16, for the selection of the rifle team to be sent to the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden. The Navy Department has already held its preliminary trials, from which there have been selected ten officers and men to compete at Winthrop. The U.S. Marine Corps have eight men now in training for the trials at the range, and the U.S. Army ten officers and men. In addition to the candidates from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, information has been received from the following states: Wisconsin will be represented by six men, Indiana by two, West Virginia by two, Massachusetts by four, New Jersey by two, Iowa by five, and Ohio by two. The Secretary of War has designated the tryouts as an interstate competition, which enables the National Guard to attend same and have their expenses paid out of Federal funds appropriated to the states for rifle practice. After the teams are selected on May 20 the members will be allowed to return to their homes to prepare for their absence. They will then reassemble at the Naval Academy range at Annapolis, Md., and be kept in training until the sailing of the Finland on June 14. Accommodations for the riflemen have been secured at the Grand Hotel, Stockholm.

Major Robert G. Paxton, Gen. Staff, who returned May 15 from an inspection of Front Royal reservation, reports that the new station in Virginia is rapidly assuming the appearance of a real resort station. The foundation has been laid for the veterinary hospital which is to be the first new building erected. A fine growth of blue grass has been started on the reservation, and in the opinion of Major Paxton there will always be plenty of grass at the station. A number of other crops are being raised which are in the best of condition.

P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., has been detailed to take charge of physical training and athletics at the Naval Academy, succeeding Surg. J. A. Murphy. Surgeon McDowell is admirably equipped for his new duties, not only professionally but by his avocations. While a member of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia he won the amateur sculling championship, and since 1907 has held the amateur sculling record. He also took part in football and other athletics while attending the Jefferson Medical College.

It has been announced at the War Department that Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, 21st Inf., Major S. A. Cloman, 26th Inf., Major W. R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Major Edmund Wittenmeyer, 27th Inf., Capt. J. T. Moore, Gen. Staff, Capt. H. B. Fiske, 28th Inf., Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Major D. B. Devore, Gen. Staff, and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Gen. Staff, have been assigned to duty with the Provisional Regiment.

Hopes are expressed that as the result of the visit to Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, of the Rivers and Harbors and the Naval Affairs Committees of Congress, Philadelphia's ambitions for channel facilities for the biggest ships in the world, as well as for a 1,700-foot drydock for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, capable of docking the mightiest mistress of the seas, whether dreadnought or ocean liner, will probably be achieved.

The total appropriation for ammunition for ships of war in the Navy bill appearing on page 1182 is \$3,850,000, the recommendation referred to is for an increase of \$1,000,000 in the appropriation of last year, which was \$2,850,000.

ARMY WORK IN FLOOD DISTRICTS.

In the opinion of Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, the newspaper reports do not give an overdrawn picture of the conditions in the flooded districts of the Mississippi Valley. Colonel Kean has just returned from a survey of the refugee camps from Hickman, Ky., to Baton Rouge, La. He made the trip at the request of the American Red Cross and under the direction of the Secretary of War. "Great work is being done by the Army officers in dealing with the Mississippi floods," said Colonel Kean. "They are working night and day, and with the co-operation of the state authorities are doing much to relieve suffering. Medical officers are taking steps to prevent any serious epidemics which usually follow great floods like the one that has visited the Mississippi Valley. If no serious epidemic occurs it will be a tribute to the work of the medical officers on duty in the districts. Everywhere I heard the highest praises of the line officers for the masterly way in which they are distributing supplies. They are so busy that they scarcely find time to sleep." The nature and importance of the work that was assigned to Colonel Kean are set forth in the subjoined letter:

War Department, Washington, April 18, 1912.

Sir: The American Red Cross is co-operating with the War Department in the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, and has pointed out the necessity for a careful consideration of measures for conserving the health and rehabilitation of those who, driven from their homes, are congregated in temporary camps, and after the flood subsides, are nearly certain to be afflicted with camp diseases that may be avoided by timely preventive measures. The request is made by the Red Cross that you be instructed to take up a sanitary survey of the camps wherein are congregated several thousands of refugees now sheltered and fed by means provided by the United States.

You are directed to take up the work of such survey as is above indicated, visiting such of the relief camps now established and that may be established in the region affected as you may find possible and advisable, conferring and advising with the local state and municipal authorities, with the military officers who are furnishing supplies and shelter, and with the Red Cross agents now on the ground, pointing out the means for preventing disease by best available measures for camp and home sanitation.

Medical officers now on duty in connection with the health conditions of the refugees in flooded area will act under your instructions after you shall have come into communication with them.

The Army officers in charge of distribution of relief supplies and shelter will promote your work by use of means at their command, such as transportation by boat or otherwise. Before leaving Washington you will confer with the Red Cross officers in this city and take note of their suggestions in the execution of this survey. The Red Cross will also place funds at your disposal for expenditure in connection with this survey and incidental thereto. It is contemplated that your work will extend throughout the flooded area where relief camps may be situated.

You should be careful to point out to the state authorities that your functions are not to control and direct camp sanitation, etc., but to advise and co-operate with the local health and relief boards and other state authorities.

Should you find that supplies of medicine and disinfectants are needed, you are authorized to make requisition for the same on the Medical Supply Depot at St. Louis, Mo., indicating the quantities, location and proposed recipients. Upon completion of the survey you will return to this city. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully,

H. L. STIMMONS,

Secretary of War.

Col. J. R. Kean, U.S.A., War Department, Washington, D.C.

A report by Major Normoyle dated May 13 gives the following as the personnel on duty with the flood sufferers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys:

Headquarters: Major J. E. Normoyle, Q.M. U.S.A., Vicksburg, Miss., in charge of all relief work; J. H. Walton, clerk, Q.M.D.

First District: Capt. William Elliott, Sub. Dept., Hickman, Ky., in charge temporarily on inspection duty, 2d District, Memphis, Tenn.; Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U.S.A., retired, Tip-topville, Tenn.; Lieut. N. F. Ramsey, 4th Inf., New Madrid, Mo.; Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, Charleston, Mo.; Colonel Oliver, Mo. N.G., Caruthersville, Mo.; P.Q.M. Sergt. J. S. Weeden and P.C. Sergt. W. S. Carney, Hickman, Ky.

Second District: Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, Sub. Dept., Memphis, Tenn., in charge; Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Allen M. Burdette, 17th Inf., P.G.M. Sergt. Bowman, Sergeant McCormack, Corporal Bruch, 11th Cav., Clerk Cocke, Sub. Dept., Memphis, Tenn.

Third District: Lieuts. Frederick Hanna, C.A.C., Edward C. Register, Med. Corps, Stanley Wood, 7th Inf., and Romney Jewell, 11th Cav., Helena, Ark.; P.C. Sergeant Grey, 1st Class Sergt. T. J. Walker, Hosp. Corps, Corporal Knight, 4th Inf., Clerks Dulin and J. M. Rhoads, Helena, Ark.; R. H. Davis, 4th Inf., Earle, Ark.; P.C. Sergeant Kunz, Crawfordsville, Mo.; Corporal Ahrens, 4th Inf., Jonesboro, Ark.; Corporal Schreve, 4th Inf., Marianna, Ark.; Corporal Simmons, 11th Cav., Wynne, Ark.; Corporal Sexton, 4th Inf., St. Louis Reeves.

Fourth District: Capt. H. A. Hegeman, Q.M. Dept., Vicksburg, Miss., in charge; Capt. William Baker, 4th Inf., Greenville, Miss.; Lieut. W. E. Holliday, 17th Inf., Natchez, Miss.; Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., Str. Alice Miller; Lieut. W. A. Blain, 23d Inf., Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., and J. A. O'Connor, Engineers; Lieut. E. L. Cox, 11th Cav., Str. Wynoka; Lieut. L. H. Drennan, 4th Inf., Str. Ransdell; Capt. J. M. Coffin, Med. Corps, Black River Contry; P.Q.M. Sergeant Hickey, P.C. Sergeant Miller, Vicksburg, Miss.; Sergeant Hunt, 11th Cav., Str. Ransdell; Sergeant Harrison, 17th Inf., Monroe, La.; Sergeant O'Neill, 23d Inf., Str. Alice Miller; Sergeant Shiley, 23d Inf., Greenville, Miss.; Clerks W. J. Allen, Sub. Dept., and William Stratton, Q.M. Dept., Vicksburg, Miss.

Fifth District: Capt. James A. Logan, Sub. Dept., Baton Rouge, La., in charge; Major R. B. Miller, Med. Corps, Capt. Edward Bennett, P.C., and J. W. C. Abbott, C.A.C., Lieuts. James K. Crain, Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav., and Allen B. Edwards, 23d Inf., P.Q.M. Sergt. C. H. Hinson, P.C. Sergt. Thomas C. McGuire, Sergts. James Gordon, W. L. Crow and Albert Kloeck, 23d Inf., Corporals Thompson, 4th Inf., T. M. Boston, 23d Inf., and Curran, 23d Inf., Clerk G. T. Unsmacht, Sub. Dept., all Baton Rouge, La.; Capt. Francis H. Lomax, Sergeant Donaldson and Beal, 23d Inf., Str. Nokomis; Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 16th Inf., New Orleans, La.; Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., Str. Minnetonka.

U.S. Engineer steamers in service: Nokomis, Wynoka, Minnetonka, Ransdell, Sachen and Chocotaw.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Trippe, Cav., U.S.A., will retire on his own application Sept. 14, 1912, after more than thirty-six years' service. He has been granted leave from May 15 to the date of his retirement.

Capt. John W. Moore, 1st U.S. Cav., who will be retired for disability incident to the Service May 29, 1912, was born in Texas Aug. 16, 1870, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901. He had previously served as a lieutenant and captain in the 1st Texas Volunteers in 1898, and was a captain in the 38th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from Aug. 17, 1899, to June 30, 1901, serving in the Philippines with that organization.

Lieut. (J.G.) Jefferson B. Goldman, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list May 9, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, has been under medical treatment at Washington, D.C. He was born in Louisiana July 9, 1883, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy

May 10, 1902. He was commissioned lieutenant (junior grade) Feb. 13, 1911.

Comdr. Charles A. Brand, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at Washington, D.C., has been placed on the retired list from May 9, 1912, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Connecticut May 11, 1868, and was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 8, 1885. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander Nov. 7, 1910, and his last sea duty was in command of the supply ship Glacier.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A notable wedding of May 7, 1912, was that of Miss Zoe Jane Desloge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Desloge, of West Pine boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., and Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 13th U.S. Cav. The nuptials were solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Father Henry G. Bronsgeest, S.J., officiating. Miss Emily Clifton was maid of honor to the bride, and her three small nieces, Misses Zoe Jane Desloge, Elise Desloge and Jane Hayes Campbell, were bridesmaids. Lieut. D. R. Rodney, of Fort Riley, was best man. The bride's gown was marked by its extreme simplicity and the beauty of the old family lace used in fashioning it. It was of white satin, made with modified train, trimmed in a great profusion of old rose point lace. Her Brussels lace veil, worn by her grandmother, was draped cap fashion over a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a great cluster of orchids and valley lilies. Miss Emily Clifton wore palest green messaline veiled in white chiffon, and carried a shower of white lilacs and ferns. The tiny bridesmaids were gowned in dainty lingerie frocks, trimmed in French embroidery and pink ribbons. They carried pink sweet peas. The house was beautifully decorated. In the drawing room bride's roses and valley lilies were used, and a canopy of these beautiful blossoms was erected, under which the bridal party stood. The library was done in pink Killarney roses and smilax, and the dining room was embellished with American Beauty roses and smilax. Palms and plants adorned the stairways and halls. The young couple received many handsome and costly gifts. The bride's only ornament worn on the occasion was a beautiful pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Desloge is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent at Maryville, South St. Louis, later studied in a convent in Paris, and is related to many of the oldest families in the city. After the reception which followed the nuptial ceremony the young couple departed for a wedding journey.

Ensign Norman L. Kirk, U.S.N., and Miss Sue M. Anderson were married in St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal., May 7, 1912. Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, U.S.N., acted as best man.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. (J.G.) Jacob Lawton Hydrick, U.S.N., to Miss Josephine May Liebling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Liebling, of Chicago.

Eleanor Louise, the daughter of Col. John Page Nicholson, is to be married to Mr. George R. Hull on the afternoon of Saturday, June 1, at four o'clock, at the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia. Colonel Nicholson is well known in all military circles as the efficient recorder-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. and Mrs. William Redus, of Mississippi, announce the engagement of their daughter, May, to Ensign Harrison Randolph Glennon, U.S.N., son of Captain Glennon, of Washington. A reception in honor of Miss Redus was given by her cousin, Mrs. W. C. Braisted, 2158 California street, Washington, May 9. Relatives of both families were present, and many of the younger Washington set.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Millard, of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Drake Millard, to Ensign Frank Edwin Preston Uberoth, U.S.N., son of Capt. P. H. Uberoth, U.S.R.C.S.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Med. Insp. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson, and Ensign Rush Southgate Fay, U.S.N., was solemnized at eight o'clock, May 14, 1912, in Washington, D.C., at the home of the bride. The event had been arranged to take place at St. Thomas's Church, but on account of the death of the bridegroom's mother invitations were recalled and a quiet home wedding took its place. The decorations were white and green. Miss Dorothy Anderson was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gay Lloyd, daughter of Bishop Lloyd, of New York, and Miss Harriet Bayne, of Washington. Ensign B. V. Mead, of the Connecticut, and Ensign B. O. Wills, of the Utah, were ushers. Capt. W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C., brother of Ensign Fay, was best man.

"Miss Olive Lewis and Miss Ruth Field," says the Evening Star of Washington, D.C., "are leaving shortly for San Diego, Cal., where both expect to be married. The bridegroom-to-be of the first named is Paymr. Arthur Middleton. Miss Ruth Field is to marry Ensign Edward Guthrie, U.S.N. Both are on duty on the U.S. ship Yorktown, now in the San Diego vicinity. Both weddings would have taken place in Washington but for the inability of the respective bridegrooms-to-be to get the necessary leaves of absence at this time."

Mrs. Conger announces the engagement of her daughter, Gwyneth Hungerford, to Lieut. Aubrey Wray Fitch, U.S.N. Miss Conger is granddaughter of the late Senator Omar D. Conger, of Michigan. She has two brothers in the Service, Paymr. Omar D. Conger and Midshipman Conger. The wedding will take place in Annapolis early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Dickinson, of Plainfield, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lawrence Blackwell, to Lieut. Harvey Morrison Hobbs, 3d U.S. Field Art., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride on June 8, 1912.

Mrs. Alexander Scott, of Winnipeg, Canada, announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Alberta Taylor, to Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 29th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Lisle Halley to Capt. Irving Carr, 7th U.S. Inf., was celebrated April 25, 1912, at Halleywood, the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry Simpson Halley, near Paynes' Depot, at Lexington, Ky. Rev. W. M. Eldridge, of the Presbyterian Church near Halleywood, was the officiating minister. The beautiful decorations were green and white, and the drawing room, the place of the ceremony, had an altar formed of draperies of smilax and tall white baskets of ascension lilies and white lilacs. Banks of palms extended on each side, and clusters of white candles standing high lighted the scene. The mantels were banked with ascension lilies and white lilacs, and the stairway in the hall had a lovely arrangement of

smilax, white tulip and big bouquets of white lilacs. The library was decked with yellow tulips and daffodils, and the red room with red tulips and narcissus. The bridal march from "Lohengrin" was the entrance music. The best man was Capt. James B. Allison, 7th U.S. Inf. The little flower girl, the bride's niece, Alice Burt, was followed by the matron of honor, the sister of the bride, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, of Louisville, and the bride was escorted by her brother, Dr. Samuel Hampton Halley, who gave her in marriage, and also accompanied by two other little nieces, Misses Lady Bell Burt and Alice Bell Halley, her trainbearers. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed in rose point lace and embroidered in seed pearls. The tulle veil was fastened in her hair with orange blossoms, and her jewels were a string of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids. A wedding supper was served following the marriage, the bride's table being in the dining room, which had artistic decorations of green and white. All the other guests were served at small tables in the other rooms, their favors being white satin slippers filled with rice. The ices were in little flaring baskets of green and white. After the wedding the bridal couple went on the C. and O. train to New York and other places, after which they will take a motor car trip in the West, thence to Leavenworth, Kas., where Captain Carr is now stationed, to make their home. Gifts were bestowed in large numbers. The bride and groom first met during a visit of the bride to Manila. She is the youngest of three sisters and is widely admired and popular. The parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carr, of San Antonio, Texas, attended the wedding, and about sixty other of the nearest relatives and friends were present.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Gilman Howell, daughter of the late Capt. Rezin G. Howell, 2d U.S. Art., and Dr. Robert Hughes Hemdon, of Covington, Ky. The wedding, which will be a quiet affair, will take place in that city June 12. Miss Howell is also a granddaughter of the late Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH W. DUNCAN.

The sudden death of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., in command of the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, on Tuesday morning, May 14, 1912, of heart disease, was a great shock to his friends, and the Army loses one of its ablest officers. General Duncan, who stood No. 11 among the officers of his grade, entered the Army from civil life as second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, Oct. 1, 1873, and comes from an old military family. His father was the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan, formerly major, 3d U.S. Cavalry. He was also a grandson of Capt. Matthew Duncan, of the 1st U.S. Dragoons. He was born in an Army tent at Fort Ewell, Texas, June 27, 1853. General Duncan was an old Indian campaigner, taking part in the fights at the Clearwater River, Idaho, in 1877, his gallant conduct winning for him the brevet of first lieutenant. He also served throughout the Spanish War as a captain in the 21st Infantry, participating in the siege of Santiago, including the battle of San Juan Hill. He has also served several tours of duty in the Philippines, and was in command of the 6th Infantry in the expedition to Mount Dajo, Jolo, in 1906. He reached the grade of colonel, 6th Infantry, Aug. 9, 1903, and brigadier general Jan. 4, 1911. As a boy General Duncan had Civil War and frontier experience with his father, and early learned horsemanship, woodcraft and marksmanship. He was on a hunting trip with Buffalo Bill in 1869, and was a member of Professor Hayden's surveying party in 1871 through the Indian country. President Grant appointed him a second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, in the Army in 1873, and he was in charge of reconstructing Fort Townsend, Wash., in 1874. He arrested Chief Aiah, of the Nea Bay Indians, and was on the expedition against the Nez Percé Indians in 1877 and in the Banrock Indian War of 1878. He marched across the Uintah Mountains into the Indian country in 1886 and established Fort Duchesne, Utah, being its first C.O., while holding the commission of a first lieutenant. General Duncan was in the Sioux War of 1890-1891, and was one of the thirty-six sharpshooters in 1891 who made over eighty per cent. in shooting with the rifle. He was present with his company on a transport in front of Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, during its bombardment, and took part in the siege of Santiago, including the battle of San Juan Hill. He was in the Philippines during the insurrection as major and lieutenant colonel, 13th Infantry, all of 1900 and 1901 and part of 1902. He was specially selected to command Fort Leavenworth in 1903.

He went to the Philippines with the 6th Infantry in 1905, and was in command of the troops in the battle of Bud Dajo. In order that the Moros might not escape it was necessary to place a force upon each one of the trails and simultaneously to close the exits from the summit to the plains below. To accomplish this Colonel Duncan divided his forces into three columns, and by an accurately timed march extending over a period of several days succeeded in placing his troops in the desired positions at precisely the desired time. The movement against the summit started on March 5, 1906, and after almost continuous fighting for two days all means of escape had been closed on the night of the 7th. An assault was ordered at daybreak on the 8th, and as the sun rose over the surrounding mountain peaks the command under Colonel Duncan plunged forward to meet the Moro in his last ditch. The fighting was savage and hand-to-hand, the bayonet pitted against the kampan and the scimitar, but the onslaught of the American troops was irresistible, and the cotta, deemed impregnable by all the Moro tribes of the country, was captured by the heroism of the assailants. The remarkable ability shown by Colonel Duncan in the handling of this campaign and in the resulting assault immediately won the attention of the War Department and resulted in his assignment to duty in Washington and his subsequent promotion to the grade of brigadier general. In 1907 General Duncan was selected for detail on the General Staff of the Army by a board of five general officers. He had many official endorsements from superior officers as to his high efficiency as an officer, among them being letters from Major Gen. W. S. McCaskey, Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Major Gen. W. H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin and others. Mrs. Duncan, who was Catherine Amelia Keefe, of Philadelphia, and whom he married in 1878, recently died in San Antonio. General Duncan leaves a son, Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Coast Art., U.S.A., and a daughter, the wife of Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d U.S. Inf., who was General Duncan's aide-de-camp.

Colonel Duncan was known as a most congenial companion, a good and loyal friend, and an exponent of the highest ideals of the uniform which he so much respected. In every engagement in which he

participated he exhibited the qualities of a leader. His death at the early age of fifty-eight years deprives the Service of one of its most courageous general officers, who would have been certain to distinguish himself on any field to which his duty might have called him.

[Note:—In a part of our edition in the editorial notice of General Duncan's death, on page 1167, a typographical error gave his name as James instead of Joseph. This was corrected later.]

Mrs. Sarah Upham Ransom, wife of Rear Admiral George B. Ransom, U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., May 2, 1912.

Mr. Edward J. Smith, father of Lieut. William T. Smith, U.S.N., died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 2, 1912.

The funeral over the remains of Mrs. Mary Paulding Mende, widow of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U.S.N., whose death in Lexington, Mass., May 5, 1912, we noted in our last issue, was held at the late residence on Somerset road, and the interment was in the family plot in the cemetery at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. Victor L. Mason, who was killed at London, England, May 13, by a fall from a monoplane while making a flight with the English aviator, E. V. Fisher, was the brother of the late Mr. W. M. Mason, who was some years ago the Washington representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Mr. Mason at one time was secretary to Gen. R. A. Alger when he was Secretary of War, and was also secretary to Secretary of War Root.

D. E. Morgan, of Devils Lake, N.D., ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that state, who died at Banning, Cal., May 11, 1912, was an uncle of Lieut. E. E. Lewis, 25th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Samuel W. Taylor, who was secretary to Capt. John Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, died May 16, 1912, at his home, No. 13 Howard street, Newark, N.J. He was seventy-six years old. He was born in England and came to this country when he was twenty years old. Not long after his arrival he met Captain Ericsson, and for many years acted as his private secretary. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Lila Warwick Brown, wife of H. A. Brown, died at the family residence, 511 Spofford avenue, San Antonio, Texas, Sunday, May 5, 1912. Mrs. Brown was a native of Huntsville, Ala., and a sister of the late Capt. O. B. Warwick, 18th U.S. Inf.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, William Franklin Nesbitt, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. W. F. Nesbitt, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., May 11.

A daughter, Virginia Sheffield Parrott, was born to Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Parrott at Fort Sill, Okla., May 8, 1912.

A son, Douglas Macmillan Stewart, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William F. Stewart, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Newport, R.I., March 4, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N., who has been attached to the Iowa as executive officer, has gone to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Newport, R.I., May 11. The boy has been named William S. Sims, jr.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, will sail for Europe May 30 on board the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., was elected an honorary member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at its regular meeting at the City Club, No. 55 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, May 14.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who has been in command of the naval station at Newport, R.I., will assume command of the navy yard, New York, on June 6, relieving Rear Admiral E. H. C. Lentze, U.S.N., retired.

Comdr. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., in command of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Dayton gave a dinner on May 11 for Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., in command of the Naval Station, and Mrs. Caperton.

Miss Helen Taft went on an automobile ride into Virginia for luncheon at the Washington Country Club May 12. With her were Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby, Miss Julia Meyer, Miss Alys Meyer and P.A. Surg. Cary Grayson, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman sail May 18 from New York for London on the Hamburg-American steamship President Grant. Major Saltzman is a delegate from the United States to the International Radio-telegraph Conference to be held in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter had lunching with them on May 12 at their new place on the Potomac, Washington, D.C., the Belgian Minister and Madame Havenith, the Postmaster General, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., Miss Margery Cotton, Miss Williams and Captain Little, U.S.M.C.

The Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, through the department commander and the chairman of the Memorial Committee, have issued invitations to the dedication of a memorial monument to the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., retired, and a past commander of the Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, at the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., three o'clock of the afternoon of May 19, 1912.

Kanawha Camp, No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, has been organized at Charleston, W. Va. The camp has a charter with twenty-six names and ten applications to act on, and about 100 ex-soldiers in this vicinity who are eligible. The following officers of the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry were mustered in: Capt. Philip G. Walker, Capt. John B. White, Capt. S. B. Avis, Lieut. Reul Sherwood, Lieut. Robert S. Franklin. The camp will parade with the G.A.R. on Decoration Day.

Comdr. William G. M. Ewen and Secretary Jacob Teal, of the Philadelphia Naval Veterans, G.A.R., have forwarded to Capt. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on behalf of the Naval Veterans' Association (1861-1865) the following resolution: "Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Philadelphia Naval Veterans' Association are hereby tendered Capt. Albert Weston Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for his generous and patriotic spirit in detailing battalions of U.S. sailors, U.S. marines and U.S. Navy band to participate in the parade and celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the historic naval engagement of the U.S.S. Monitor and the Confederate ironclad Merrimack, at Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862; also for the courtesy extended to William Durst, a member of the enlisted crew of the Monitor, and the last survivor of that memorable naval battle."

Mrs. Truman O. Murphy and daughter, Evelyn, have sailed on the transport Sherman to join Major Murphy in Manila.

A son, William L. Calhoun, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, U.S.N., at San Diego, Cal., May 1, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a daughter, Marion, May 10, 1912, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mrs. Gilbert C. Wiltse and Miss Wiltse sailed on the Amerika Thursday, May 16, from New York, for abroad, to be gone until the fall.

Ensign George Joerns, U.S.N., attached to the Iris, which is stationed at San Diego as parent ship for the torpedoed destroyers, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 8, to undergo treatment at the station hospital.

Asst. Naval Constr. Donald R. Battles, U.S.N., who has been assistant supervising constructor at the Fore River Ship Yards at Quincy, has tendered his resignation from the Navy, and the same has been accepted. It is understood he is to go to Italy for the Electric Submarine Company. He is a native of Michigan, and was commissioned a naval constructor Dec. 1, 1911.

Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., who has been commanding the naval supply ship Celtic, now at Boston, Mass., received orders May 12 to be the chief engineering officer of the U.S.S. Vermont. Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Watson, now on the Vermont, will be the new commander of the Celtic. The change of command will take place Saturday, May 18. The Celtic will be at Boston until May 31.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., who has been busy for some time instructing the officers of the National Guard in map work, will now take up this duty in several other states. The instruction will keep him employed in this branch of work practically all the summer. Captain Wise in imparting instruction has commenced at the bottom, and his work has been attended with excellent results.

The following is a list of the officers that were elected at the annual meeting of the Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, May 12, 1912: Commander, Col. E. B. Fuller, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; senior vice-commander, Capt. Henry Bennett, Topeka, Kas.; junior vice-commander, Capt. Harry Kinderdine, Elwood, Kas.; recorder, Capt. J. T. Taylor, Leavenworth, Kas.; treasurer, Capt. Charles Pearsall, National Military Home; chancellor, Capt. Murray Meyers, Wichita, Kas.; registrar, Col. James McL. Steel, Emporia, Kas.; chaplain, Capt. Horace M. Carr, Parsons, Kas.; board of officers, Capt. A. E. Currier, Fort Scott, Kas.; Capt. Robert H. Waterman, Atchison, Kas.; Capt. R. F. Thorn, National Military Home, Kas.; Capt. J. W. Gilges, Leavenworth, Kas., and Major John N. Roberts, Lawrence, Kas.

Lieut. Col. J. D. McLachlan, the retiring Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. McLachlan, who will sail for England this week, entertained at a farewell dinner in Washington, D.C., May 13. Their guests included the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy and Viscountess Benoist d'Azy, the Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Marques d'Azevedo, the Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy and Mme. Vassilieff, the Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation and Mme. d'Urcullu, Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr, Major J. D. Leitch, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leitch, Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Miss Sally Garlington, the Military Attaché of the French Embassy, Count de Chambrun; the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, Major von Herdwarth; the Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy, Captain Hiraga; the Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy, Colonel Inouye; Col. G. M. W. Macdonough and Major C. E. Pollock, who are representing Great Britain at the Red Cross Conference; Major William Lassiter, U.S.A., and Capt. T. M. Potts, U.S.N.

Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Landis, who were about to leave Rome, Italy, on May 11, en route to the United States, had a busy week saying good-bye to all their friends in Rome. Their next stop was to be Florence. Then they will visit some hill town, going eventually to Venice and Germany, and sailing for home on Oct. 19. Colonel Landis had a most interesting audience with the King, who, having telegrams in his pocket relative to the occupation of Rhodes, read them to the Colonel. The King explained that the mysterious word "F.E.R.T." on the edge of the Italian coins and otherwise used by the house of Savoy really comes, it is supposed, from Rhodes—the initials of "Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenet"—and dates back to the time of Amedeus V. of Savoy, who, with a small force and great personal courage, saved some Knights of St. John from the Turks at Rhodes. In memory of the heroic deed the Order of the Annunziata, the highest decoration still in the gift of the King, with its mysterious motto, "F.E.R.T.," was instituted. It is purposed henceforth that the motto shall read "Fortitudo Emmanuelis Rhodum Tenet." Col. and Mrs. Landis were also received by Queen Helena and the Queen Mother and by Pope Pius X. and Cardinal Merry del Val.

Veterans of the Civil War, especially those who received wounds, will be interested in the account in the Brooklyn Eagle of May 3 of the wonderful healing of the remnant of the left arm of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, former commander of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, after the member had given him almost constant pain for nearly fifty years. General McLeer, who is widely known in the National Guard and the G.A.R., lost his arm in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, when it was amputated about four inches below the shoulder. For some reason which the surgeons were unable to determine the stump never healed, but with repeated boils and abscesses gave great pain. General McLeer had a number of operations performed upon it by eminent surgeons in different cities, but permanent relief could not be obtained. Recently his family physician, Dr. George Hills Iler, of Brooklyn, decided to try bacterine serum and made three injections in the shoulder about three weeks apart. After the third inoculation the arm began to improve, and in a few weeks was as sound as the other. The serum in each injection contained three hundred and fifty million dead bacteria in solution, which acted upon the live microbes that caused the diseased condition of the tissue. Speaking of the serum, which may act with similar benefit upon others whose wounds will not heal, General McLeer, with a grim smile recalling that humiliating day at Manassas nearly fifty years before, said: "The dead bugs routed the live ones in my arm even more effectually than we were beaten in the battle of Manassas. The singular thing about my treatment was that I felt no ill effects of the injections, either in headache, fever, languor or nausea." Anti-typhoid vaccination in the Army is based on the same principle of killed bacterial cultures. How these dead germs are able to destroy the live ones is not exactly understood as yet by medical experts, but the salutary effects are prompt and lasting.

Mrs. Turrill, widow of Brig. Gen. H. S. Turrill, and the Misses Turrill have gone to their country place in Duxbury, Mass.

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth Price, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., recently. Mrs. Edmund K. Webster, widow of Major Webster, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Webster are spending a few days in New York, N.Y.

Pay Insp. Harry E. Briscoe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Briscoe gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., May 15, their guests being invited to meet Mrs. George Barnett, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Augustine Derby, of Rye, N.Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., at her apartment at the Oakland, in Washington, D.C.

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., who recently submitted to an operation for appendicitis, is rapidly recovering. Major Hagood has been spending his leave at his home in South Carolina.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover and the Misses Clover closed their Washington residence on Tuesday, May 14, and have gone to their California ranch for the summer.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Gheen will close their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on May 29, and go to Litchfield, Mass., for the summer months.

Mrs. John P. Finley and Miss Finley are the guests of Commodore E. C. Benedict, Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn. Miss Finley has just left Hahnemann Hospital, having been operated on for appendicitis on April 29.

Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Reypen were hosts at a tea in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Baron and Baroness Korff, on May 12, at their Fifteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Toulon, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Jane Estelle, on May 11, 1912, at Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Toulon is a daughter of Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., now stationed at Manila, P.I.

Mr. Basil S. Savidge sailed from England May 15 on the S.S. Dominion for Philadelphia, Pa., and after visiting some Navy friends there will proceed to West Point to stay with friends at that post until the graduation exercises.

Lieut. Edgar von Schroeders, Naval Attaché of the Chilean Legation, who is superintending the building of a couple of submarines for the Chilean navy, indulged in a short super-marine voyage over the Hudson River, above 135th street, in C. C. Witmer's hydro-aeroplane, May 11.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., for election of officers, will be held at Hotel Bellevue, corner Geary and Taylor streets, on Saturday, May 18, 1912. A meeting of the Commandery will be held at headquarters, 1013 Merchants Exchange Building, Wednesday, June 5, 1912, at 1:30 p.m.

Capt. Carl L. Stone, Phil. Scouts, on leave of absence, is visiting in Minneapolis, Minn. In a local newspaper he said that the work of the Army is of the watchful, corrective sort, different from the activity manifested during and shortly after war times. Of Captain Stone's command, most of whom are native troops, seventy-five per cent. enlisted at the time of the formation of the Scout organization. He says that natives make fearless soldiers and that many times they have kept on fighting after their officers were killed.

Miss Dorothy Lindsay entertained the Afternoon Five Hundred Club May 10 at her home in Middle street, Portsmouth, Va. Roses attractively decorated the rooms, where progressive five hundred was played. Among those present were Misses Ellen Mathews, Vera Tignor, Adelaide Bennett, Elsie Nash, Laura Hudgins, Annie Simonson, Pauline and Cecil Williams, Lucy Silvester, Ethel Fitchett, Sally Nottingham, Jane Burton, Maude Wilcox, of Milford, Conn., and Evelyn Leshar, of Washington, D.C.; Katherine Bruce, Genevieve Gresham and Raye Wemple.

A number of well known Army and Navy people attended the imperial garden party given by the Emperor and Empress of Japan in Tokio on April 29. Among those seen were Colonel Hawthorne, Major and Mrs. Gosman, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. De Loffre, Miss Heard, Lieutenant Fleet, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton and Capt. and Mrs. Donnelly. The American Ambassador held a reception afterward at the Embassy, when many called. Tea was served in the garden, where the U.S. Army baseball team were seen in their neat uniforms, and everyone remarked on their manly appearance and how "good" they looked.

Ambassador Charles Page Bryan and Miss Bryan were hosts at a most delightful luncheon at the American Embassy in Tokio on Thursday, Jan. 18 last. There were twelve at the table, which was exquisite in its decorations of rose and pink camellias, Japonica. Among the invited guests were Mrs. George W. Read, who as the guest of honor was seated on the Ambassador's right; Mrs. John F. Hatch, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel, Mr. Augustus J. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morris and Pay Dir. Mitchell McDonald and Viscount Tokagi. The spacious dining room was a bower of spring flowers. The Ambassador has quite endeared himself to the Army and Navy living and visiting in Japan by his extreme kindness and courtesy.

Mrs. Annie R. Schley, widow of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., who is now receiving a pension of \$12 a month, will receive hereafter \$50 a month if a bill favorably reported to the Senate on May 15 is adopted. Under the Service rules Mrs. Schley has been unable to get an increase of pension since her husband's death, from apoplexy, in New York, Oct. 2, 1911, because of inability to prove that his death resulted from incident to the Service. The report accompanying the pension bill states that Mrs. Schley received last year in addition to her pension of \$144 the sum of \$425, being dividends on her husband's life insurance, and \$500 royalty from his writings. This last item is expected to show a great shrinkage this year.

An enjoyable dance was given in Kirm Hall, Portsmouth, Va., May 10, by the Portsmouth German Club. Mrs. Lawrence Traut, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Maurice Hudgins, Mrs. Robert Leshar, Mrs. Nathaniel Whitehurst, jr., and Mrs. Walter K. Hodges chaperoned. Among those present were: Misses Leshar, Traut, Bennett, Wemple, Dongan, Bucher, Burton, Etheridge, Williams, Parker, Allen, Ennes, Niemeyer, Page, Simonson, Lewis, Reed, Webb and Miss Wilcox, and Messrs. Nottingham, West, Weaver, Allen, Thayer, Bucher, Turnbull, Kirm, Urquhart, White, Jones, Bowen, Sparks, T'Anson, Allen, Johnson, Culpepper, J. E. Allen, Wilkes, Parker, Hope, Ennes, Corning, Jones, Hudgins, Morris, Proctor, Traut, Williams and Harry Lee Watta.

Mrs. William Meade Coulling is seriously ill at the Davis Infirmary, Birmingham, Ala.

Capt. Frank C. Boggs, U.S.A., was registered at the Hotel Wolcott, N.Y., during the past week.

James H. Carson, post commissary sergeant, U.S.A., retired, has purchased a cottage home at 674 Grant avenue, San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. Kirby Barnes Crittenden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crittenden will spend the summer at "Monte Cito," their country home in Ross, Marin county, Cal.

Mrs. L. M. Purcell, wife of Lieut. L. M. Purcell, 26th U.S. Inf., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin T. Simmons, at their Ontario apartments, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. and Miss Bubb, wife and daughter of Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., will spend a week with friends in Washington, D.C. Their address will be 1023 Sixteenth street, N.W.

The U.S. rifle team, whose members are to take part in the Pan-American tournament, arrived at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, May 16, on board the Verdi, and were accorded a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray and Miss Ethel MacMurray were hosts at a dinner dance at the Chevy Chase Club May 16 in honor of Capt. James Parsons Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Robinson.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., were among the dinner guests of the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham in Washington, D.C., on May 14.

Chaplain William H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., was a guest at a testimonial dinner given to Maurice Simmons, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, in New York city May 11. He made a feeling speech upon "Comradeship."

Mrs. E. P. Finney, wife of Lieut. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., has left Charlestown, Mass., where she has been during the winter, and has moved to 631 Valley road, Upper Montclair, N.J., to be near her sister, until the U.S.S. Nashville returns to the States.

The date has been set for the marriage of Miss Carol Newberry, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Truman Newberry, and Capt. Wentworth Holder Alleyne, of the Queen's Regiment, which will take place in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, June 18.

Miss Taft motored out to the horse races at Bennings May 16, accompanied by Mrs. Horace Westcott, the Misses Julia and Alys Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, Dr. Grayson, Captain Little, Lieutenant McKinney, U.S.N., Mr. Emory and J. Cotton Smith.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., was in New York city this week attending the Aeronautic Show. Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, U.S.A., gave an interesting discourse on May 13 on Army aeronautics, during the course of which he exhibited over one hundred pictures illustrating a war balloon in construction and flight.

King Frederick, of Denmark, whose death occurred early this week, was a great admirer of America. He never lost an opportunity to greet prominent visitors from this country. When Rear Admiral Badger's squadron visited Denmark a year ago, the King visited the ships and not only greeted the officers but went about the decks chatting with the sailors.

Lieutenant Commander Pollock, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner of thirty covers at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 12. His guests included Capt. Charles Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson, Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blue, Miss Alice Downing, the Misses Greble, Miss Talbot, Miss Ethel MacMurray, the Misses Whiting, Miss Eudora Clover, Miss Marion Stevens, Miss Ruth Noyes, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, the Misses Irwin, Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., Lieut. Earle Cook, U.S.N., Mr. Schmolck, Mr. James Crawford, Mr. Hume, Mr. Totten, Lieutenant Commander Overstreet, U.S.N., Dr. McDowell, U.S.N., Dr. Talbot, U.S.A., Ensign Theodore Wilkinson, U.S.N., Comdr. C. Theodore Jewell, U.S.N., and Mr. Newton Gulick.

The music lovers of Junction City, Kas., were recently treated to a most enjoyable concert by the 13th Cavalry band in the opera house of that town. The band was in the best of form, having been assiduously schooled by their capable director, Chief Musician Oscar F. Luedtke, until each of the thirty-two performers seemed to have lost his individuality and to have become part of one large instrument. In the program classic and popular selections were interwoven, so that the whole was of interest to the critical as well as the casual taste. The program was: March, "Cavalry Life," Unrath; overture from opera "Oberon," Von Weber; waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," Johan Strauss; string quintette, mandolin serenade, R. Eilenberg; saxophone quartette, "Daughter of America," J. B. Lampe; "Aubade Printaniere," Locombe; selection, "Madame Sherry," Koschna; fanfare march, "Mounted Guards," Henrion; overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; "Schmeichelkaetzchen," ("Playful Kitten"), Eilenberg; cornet solo, variations on Weber's last waltz by Chief Musician Luedtke, John Hartman; "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," Liszt; "American Patrol," Meacham; "Star-Spangled Banner."

Dr. Charles MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., royally entertained a large number of friends at an "aloha" (welcome) party at his home on Market street, Salem, N.J., May 8. The parlor was prettily decorated with American flags and red, white and blue electric lights, which gave a very pretty effect. An orchestra, cornet, violin and piano, played at regular intervals, speeches welcoming Dr. MacDonald to the professional, business and social life of the city were made by Senator J. Warren Davis, Thomas G. Hilliard, esq., Henry Burt Ware, esq., Charles E. Markley, Dr. William T. Good and others. Dr. MacDonald showed his guests through his private hospital and operating rooms, demonstrated his new Campbell X-ray machine and high frequency coil and gave the guests the opportunity to see the bones in their hands through the X-ray apparatus. "Dr. MacDonald," says the Salem Sunbeam, "make a specialty of surgery and the treatment of women's and children's diseases, and has an attendant to assist in the operating room and a maid to assist in the women's work in the hospital. His hospital is valuable to the city as it is open day or night to any physician in the city or any visiting surgeon, and is especially valuable in any emergency case. During the evening excellent refreshments in variety and abundance were served in the dining room under the supervision of Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald, and the guests voted the evening one of the most pleasant social events they had ever attended."

The name of the late Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., the President's military aid, who was lost in the Titanic disaster, was stricken from the rolls of the Army on May 15, 1912. A memorial to Major Butt and Frank D. Millet, the artist, who also perished on the Titanic, was proposed in a resolution introduced May 16

by Senator Bacon, to permit the erection of a memorial, to be paid for by private subscription, in one of the government parks in Washington. Senators Borah and Townsend objected to the form of the resolution, asserting that it was unwise to single out any particular victims of the disaster. They favored a general memorial to all who lost their lives.

HORSE RACING AT BENNING.

The inaugural meeting of the Washington Riding and Hunt Club at Bennings, near Washington, D.C., began on May 16, Army, Navy and society circles being largely interested. Among others at the meet were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Laura Merriam, Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen, Miss Jeanette Allen, Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garrard, Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, U.S.A., Capt. C. F. G. Sowerby, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.N., Lieut. S. B. McKinney, U.S.N., Lieut. St. John Greble, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Greble.

A summary of the Army prize winners in the several events is as follows:

First Race.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by gentlemen riders or officers of the U.S. Army or Navy; six furlongs on the flat. A. K. B. Lyman's Creston, aged (Lieutenant Lyman), third; John A. Munro (Mr. E. Tucker) and Tampico (Lieutenant Downer) also ran. Time, 1:21. Betting on Creston, 5, 7 to 5 and out; Tampico, 8 and 2 and out.

Second Race.—The Washington Remount Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, the property of the U.S. Government or of officers of the U.S. Army or Navy, ridden by officers of the Army or Navy in dress uniform; about two miles. Lieut. R. G. Alexander's Miss Hynes, aged, by Nichey D. Rueglin, 158 pounds (owner), first; Lieut. J. H. Dickey's Knight of Elway, 165 (owner), second; Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.'s Grayfields, 155 (owner), third. Lieut. E. M. Whiting's Fico, 152 (owner), also ran. Time, 4:58. Betting: Miss Hynes, 7 to 10 and out; Knight of Elway, 7 to 5 and out; Grayfields, 4, even and out; Fico, 8 and 8 to 5.

Fourth Race.—The Polo Scramble, for ponies approved by the committee; one-quarter of a mile. Lieut. George L. Patton, jr.'s, Brownie, 8, by Colorado Boy—unknown, 176 lbs. (owner), first; Hugh S. Legare's Wee Winnie, 5, 176 (owner), second; Henry Allen's Pontet Canet, 161 (Captain Vidner), third. Hugh S. Legare's Garnet, George M. Russell's Magician and Lieut. J. W. Downer's Nestor also ran. Time, 26 1-5. Betting: Brownie, 4, even and 1 to 2; Wee Winnie, even, 2 to 5 and out; Pontet Canet, 5, 8 to 5, 3 to 5; Garnet, 4, even and 1 to 2; Magician, 6, 2 and even; Nestor, 4, even and 1 to 2.

Fifth Race.—The Chevy Chase Cup, for bona fide hunters, registered by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; or the Canadian Hunt Association; ridden by gentlemen riders or officers of the U.S. Army or Navy; about two miles and a half. Mr. McMurtre's Motel, 5, by Goldcrest-Motel, 157 lbs. (Mr. T. Wright), first; J. E. Davis's Garterette, aged, 153 (Mr. Alpers), second; Spalding L. Jenkins's Guardian, 159 (Lieutenant Rockwell), third. Time, 5:50 4-5. Betting: Motel, 1 to 3 and out; Garterette, 1 to 2 and out; Guardian, 8 and even.

Sixth Race.—The National Capitol Cup, for four-year-olds and upward, the property of the U.S. Government or of officers of the U.S. Army or Navy, ridden by officers of the U.S. Army or Navy in dress uniform; two miles on the flat. Capt. M. A. Elliott, jr.'s, Goldwick, 4, by Golden Garter-Bradwick, 160 lbs. (Lieutenant Herkness), first; Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman's Kyrat, 5, 166 (owner), second; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell's Matapon, aged, 163 (owner), third. Lieut. R. G. Alexander's Kinnelon, 160, Lieut. E. H. Mark's Phoenix Stag, 157, Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.'s, Roman Wing, 163, Lieut. R. F. Tales's Corso, 157, and Lieut. F. W. Stewart's Dixie, 162, also ran. Time, 3:57 2-5. Betting: Goldwick, 8, 3 and 8 to 5; Kyrat, 7, 5 and 1 to 2; Matapon, 7, 5 and 1 to 2 and out; Kinnelon, 10, 4 and 2; Phoenix Stag, 6, 2 and even; Roman Wing, 7, 2 1-2 and 6 to 5; Corso, 10, 4 and 2; Dixie, 10, 4 and 2.

RED CROSS CONVENTION.

At the Red Cross International Convention in Washington on May 14 Robert W. de Forest, vice-president of the American Red Cross, declared it was the duty of the Red Cross in time of calamity "to mind its own business," and let the local charitable organizations take care of the sufferers, except when the calamity was both "great and national," or if the Red Cross was asked for aid. Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, expressed the view that after forty years' experience in the U.S. Navy he was convinced that "the very best way for the Red Cross to be prepared for its work in time of war is to maintain its activities in time of peace." Gen. George W. Davis's resolution, providing that only those organizations and societies which have been recognized by their own governments as being organized in accordance with the Geneva convention should be entitled to the name, passed without debate. It seems that a Philadelphia organization terming itself the Order of the International Red Cross has established schools for nurses and issued certificates in such form as frequently to be confused with the International Red Cross, and it was chiefly against this organization that General Davis's resolution was directed. The paper of Joshua R. Clarke, jr., favoring extending Red Cross relief to insurgents and others opposing the constituted government, resulted in the conference deciding that this question must be settled by each nation by itself.

A review of Dr. Richard Strong's fight against the pneumonic plague in Manchuria was among the papers read at the recent convention of the Red Cross at Washington by Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., and an account of the anti-typhoid vaccination in the Army by Major F. F. Russell, U.S.A. Dr. Russell claims that the anti-typhoid vaccination is a practically perfect protection against typhoid and absolutely without danger to an adult or child in normal health. He does not, however, recommend it for an invalid, or for a person not in normal condition. In the Marie Feodorovna prize the first prize of \$3,000 was awarded to Dr. Louis Lesage, Paris, for a portable Roentgen apparatus for use on the battlefield. In the same class the Campbell Electric Company, of Lynn, won an honorable mention for their Model E, X-ray coil, as did Reiniger, Gebbert and Schell, of Berlin. Two second prizes of 3,000 rubles (\$1,500) were awarded to G. Steindorf, of Goltzow, Germany, for a bicycle stretcher, and to Major Rigenbach, of Basle, Switzerland, for a wheeled and folding stretcher adapted to any sort of country. Six third prizes of 1,000 rubles (\$500) were awarded, two of them to Americans. Capt. H. I. Brown, of the U.S. Med. Corps, stationed at Fort Slocum, N.Y., received one for his portable surgeon's washstands, and Major P. S. Halloran, of the Med. Corps, stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., received one for his stretcher. Captain Brown also received an honorable mention for his saddle and carrier device for carrying stretchers on muleback. The splint stretcher and original devices for the rapid and humane transportation of the wounded in naval warfare, entered by Surgeon General Stokes,

U.S.N., received honorable mention. This is the device used by the U.S. Navy and demonstrated by the Marine Corps last Saturday.

Surgeon Gen. Charles F. Stokes, of the Navy, opened the hospital and Naval Medical School at Washington, D.C., for the inspection of the Red Cross delegates on Wednesday, May 15. The superintendent of the Nurse Corps received the visitors at the nurses' quarters and was assisted by the chief nurse and staff nurses who wore their attractive naval nursing uniforms. Owing to the rain the out-of-door entertainment had to be abandoned, but the band from the U.S.S. Dolphin rendered an excellent musical program and the visitors enjoyed observing the interesting experiments in the laboratories and viewing the curios and valuable exhibits which are found in the beautiful old building.

An interesting feature of the Red Cross Conference in Washington, D.C., May 11, was the drill by the U.S. Naval Hospital Corps. The litter drill was performed with admirable precision. A dozen or so bluejackets on the field tumbled and rolled over to represent the wounded, and these men were fearfully and wonderfully bandaged in a few minutes, and a demonstration of Surgeon General Stokes's invention for transferring the wounded from the battleships to the hospital ship followed and was roundly applauded.

NEW TRIAL FOR DISMISSED CADETS.

The question of passing S.J. Res. 99, authorizing a new trial for certain cadets dismissed from the Military Academy came up in the Senate May 11, when Mr. du Pont presented a written report from the Military Committee, his previous report having been objected to because it was merely verbal. The sentiment of the Senate was in favor of passing the resolution, but as it promised to lead to much debate it went over. The Secretary of War wrote: "I came to the conclusion that the court, in sentencing these cadets, was probably influenced by the mistaken construction that under Art. 132 of the Regulations of the Military Academy, under which these cadets were tried, a penalty of dismissal was mandatory instead of discretionary with the court. I therefore gave my assent to a draft of joint resolution authorizing the President to reassemble the court-martial, or as many members thereof as practicable, not less than the minimum prescribed by law, and resubmit these cases for a reconsideration of the sentences imposed, authorizing the court to construe said regulation as not necessarily requiring sentences of dismissal."

The language used raised a doubt in the legal mind of Senator Root whether the Secretary did not mean to suggest that the court had misinterpreted the old regulation. He said: "That is to say, he puts himself upon the ground not that the court was ignorant of the repealing statute, not that it was ignorant of the new statute, but that it is chargeable with a misconception of the old statute. I feel bound to say that, in the absence of any information upon the vitally important fact as to when the new regulation was promulgated and became law, I should ask that the joint resolution go over."

Mr. Gallinger: "I am not going to oppose the joint resolution in its present form, in view of what has been divulged, and yet it strikes me as almost incredible that General Barry should not have informed that court-martial sitting at West Point that the regulations had been changed. Those regulations had been changed almost two months before this court-martial was convened. If a court-martial was conducted in that way, I think it is about time, perhaps, not that we should have a kindergarten, but that there should be some suggestion from some source made to officers high in command that a court-martial should at least have all the evidence before it that was needed to enable it to give a just verdict; and the officers constituting such court ought to know, as has been suggested to me sotto voce in the neighborhood of where I stand, their own powers and their own privileges. So far as General Barry is concerned, he probably takes the position that the regulations were not promulgated until the 29th of August at the time they were sent down from the Public Printer. They were agreed to on the 15th of June, and then printed. So he probably holds that they did not go into effect until they were received in printed form at West Point and there promulgated; which was after the trial."

Mr. Root: "Regulations are not promulgated by having the package of papers put into the express office by the printer. There is a formal proceeding under which a general order is published promulgating a regulation, and thereupon it becomes a law. I can see nothing here to indicate when that event occurred. When did the new regulation become law? I see no answer to that. It may well be that General Barry knew these new regulations were in fieri, and that they had not been promulgated so as to become a law at the time of the trial."

The Senators who spoke were agreed as to the impolicy of interfering with the discipline of the Military Academy.

Mr. Jones: "As one of the members on the Committee on Military Affairs who did not sign this report, I simply desire to say that I will not object to the consideration of the joint resolution, but I shall not vote for it. I do not believe that Congress ought to review any of the decisions with reference to disciplinary matters at Annapolis or West Point. Notwithstanding the fact that the report is filed here, I have not a doubt but that this legislation, if passed, will be appealed to as a precedent hereafter, and Congress will be asked to pass legislation for the relief of other persons who think they may have been aggrieved for violating some of the orders at Annapolis or West Point. I believe that we ought to enforce discipline there, and I think it would do much to destroy discipline for Congress to come in and relieve in cases of this character."

Mr. Cummins: "Mr. President, I believe the joint resolution ought to pass. I do not think Congress ought to attempt to review the judgment of the properly constituted authorities of these institutions; but these boys did not receive a fair trial. They have not had a fair chance, and they ought to have it. If the men who tried the cadets had known that it was within their power to administer the penalty of dismissal or a lesser penalty, I would not stand for a review of their discretion. But we ought to give a chance to the board to determine that matter."

Gen. Philip Schuyler's orderly book used during the Revolution was sold at auction in the Anderson Galleries, New York, for \$2,800. The 188 leaves contain about 370 closely written pages. In all there are 850 orders and letters, comprising the whole of the general orders issued by General Schuyler while commander in the field of the Northern Army of the Provincial Congress. A five-page letter from General Schuyler to General Washington, dated Saratoga, Nov. 2, 1781, sold for \$190.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Army transport Thomas docked at 5:55 a.m., May 13, at Portland, Ore. Colonel Young, Lieutenant Colonel Noyes, Major Buffington, Captains Van Deman, Armistead, Humphrey, Stacey, Tiffany, Parker, Bennett (Lucius C.), Page, McLaughlin, Sayer, Ely, Lieutenants Dabney, Rockwell, Cooper, Phinney, Glass, Scott, Woolnough, Lentz, Davis (John S.), Taliaferro, Taylor, Parker and 389 enlisted men of the 21st Infantry disembarked and arrived at Vancouver Barracks at 11:30 a.m.

The Army transport Sherman left Portland, Ore., at 9:30 a.m., May 10, with Colonel McGunagle, Lieutenant Colonel Hirst, Majors Tayman, Frazier, Chaplain Feinler, Captains Thomas, Carey, Offley, Newman, Aloe, Townsend, Lister, Ruttenutter, Fales, Lieutenants Burnett, Packer, Wells, Harris, Malone, Snow, Samuelson, James, Phillipson, Ulio, Topham, True, Pridgen, Scofield, Spencer, Hatie, Skerkerian, Ladd and 898 enlisted men of the 1st U.S. Infantry, en route to Honolulu, H.T.

The Army transport Buford reached Altata, Mexico, May 10, and took on board nineteen Americans who had been living near or in the city. Colonel Peyera, commanding the Mexican federal forces at Caliacan, waived examination of the effects of the refugees at the port office, allowing a special train to be run from Culiacan to Altata for the benefit of refugees.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	May 6	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13
Logan	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 26	Aug. 1	14

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	23
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23
Thomas	Jul. 15	Jul. 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

BUFOOD—At San Francisco, Cal. Left San Francisco April 26 for Salina Cruz, Mexico; left Mazatlan, Mexico, May 11.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal. Left San Francisco, May 11.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left Manila May 15.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco. Capt. H. S. Howland, 16th Inf., Q.M. Sails for Alaska, via Seattle, June 1.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left San Francisco May 6 for Manila via Portland, Ore.; left Portland, Ore., May 10.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco April 15; left Portland, Ore., for San Francisco May 14.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York. First Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, S.C., ordered to command on July 1, 1912.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At New York. First Lieut. William S. Barriger, S.C., will command about July 5, 1912.

MINE PANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At New York.

THE ARMY.

S.O., MAY 16, WAR DEPT.

Leave for three months and seven days, May 25, granted Lieut. Col. David C. Shaaks, 9th Inf.

Leave for two months, July 1, granted Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D.

Cadet William W. Prude, jr., U.S. Military Academy, will be sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Major William P. Wooten, C.E., from duty in charge of construction work at Waikiki, Honolulu, and transfer the quartermaster property connected therewith to Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 10, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

To be second lieutenant with rank from April 23, 1912: Daniel Edward Murphy, D.C.

To be second lieutenants with rank from April 24, 1912: Kenna G. Eastham, Va.; James P. Yancey, Va.; George E. Arneemann, Wis.; Raymond E. McQuillin, Minn.; De Forest W. Morton, Pa.; Francis C. V. Crowley, Mass., now serving as squadron sergeant major, 5th Cav.; George E. A. Reinburg, Ill.; George H. Timmins, Mass.; Daniel A. Connor, D.C.; Clarence D. Lang, Minn.; Philip Coldwell, Texas.

Field Artillery Arm.

To be second lieutenants with rank from April 24, 1912: Percy Deshon, Mass.; Julian F. Barnes, D.C.; Harold C. Vanderveer, N.Y.; Chit Andrus, N.Y.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenant with rank from April 23, 1912: Matthew John Gunner, Texas.

To be second lieutenants with rank from April 24, 1912: James R. Jacobs, Texas; Robert S. Lytle, D.C.; Henry Terrell, Jr., Texas; Thomas J. Camp, Conn.; Frank C. Mahin, N.Y., now serving as corporal, Co. F, 14th Inf.; Lawrence S. Churchill, N.Y.; Dale P. McDonald, Neb.; Paul K. Johnson, N.Y.; Edward H. Bertram, Minn.; Hayes A. Kroner, Ga.; Allen S. Boyd, jr., N.Y.; Bruce Wedgwood, Utah; Harry L. Twaddle, Ohio; John H. Harrison, Texas; Clarence L. Tinker, Okla.; William R. White, Va.; Donald B. Sanger, Mass.; Martin F. Scanlon, Pa.; William H. Gill, Va.; Lee H. Stewart,

Ill.; Harry Gantz, S.D.; Herbert E. Pace, at large, now serving as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., to be major April 23, 1912, vice Johnson, jr., 6th Inf., detached from his proper command.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 10, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner to be captain.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, jr., to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Ide to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. William D. Frazer to be first lieutenant.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick to be captain.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Harrie Sheridan Baketel, William Morgan Case Bryan, Harry Silsby Finney, Joseph Ralston Hollowbush, Raymond Barnett McLaw, Jerome Morley Lynch, Charles Ewart Paddock and William Robertson Watson.

Medical Corps.

To be first lieutenant.

Thomas James Leary.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 14, APRIL 25, 1912, WAR DEPT.

1. The following laws and regulations governing the examination for promotion of officers of the Permanent Military Establishment and for the reappointment and selection for promotion of officers of Philippine Scouts are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Officers examined before Jan. 1, 1913, may take the examination herein prescribed or that prescribed in orders and regulations heretofore in force. On and after Jan. 1, 1913, all officers will be examined under the provisions of this order, which will then rescind all other regulations and orders or parts of orders relating to such examinations.

The exemptions herein prescribed will become effective at once, and will apply to all examinations held under the provisions of this order or under the regulations heretofore in force.

LAWS.

Under the above head the order publishes the various acts and laws bearing on the examinations. The acts, with the date of approval of the same, are as follows:

(a) An Act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein. Approved Oct. 1, 1890.

(b) An Act amending the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotion therein." Approved July 27, 1892.

(c) An Act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army. Approved April 23, 1908.

(d) An Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Approved March 3, 1909.

(e) An act fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. Approved May 27, 1908.

(f) An Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States. Approved Feb. 2, 1901.

(g) An Act to create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts. Approved May 16, 1908.

(h) An Act to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains. Approved April 21, 1904.

REGULATIONS.

The following regulations under the foregoing laws are prescribed by the President for the examination of officers of the Regular Army and of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. [The following are extracts from the regulations.—Ed.]

Examining Boards.

Constitution.

3. Boards for the examination of officers of the several staff corps and departments and of the Coast Artillery Corps will be convened by the War Department; those for the examination of officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, by the commanders of territorial or tactical divisions and of separate brigades.

4. Boards for the examination of officers of the several staff corps and departments and of the Coast Artillery Corps serving within the continental limits of the United States will be convened at the following places:

Subsistence Department, Chicago, Ill.

Medical Corps, Washington, D.C., and Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Corps of Engineers, New York city, N.Y., and San Francisco, Cal.

Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., and Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

(a) Officers of the line (except of the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Artillery Corps) serving in Hawaiian Territory will be examined by boards, permanent if possible, convened in that territory.

(b) Officers of the line (except of the Corps of Engineers, of the Coast Artillery Corps, and of the Field Artillery) serving in the Canal Zone, Panama, will be examined by boards, permanent if possible, in that Zone.

(c) Officers of Field Artillery serving within the continental limits of the United States will be examined as follows: Heavy, light, and horse artillery at Fort Riley, Kas.

Mountain artillery at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Officers of the Field Artillery who have been transferred within a year from organizations equipped with matériel different from that of the organization with which they are serving at the date of examination may, at their own request, take the examination prescribed for officers of the organization with which they served prior to the date of transfer.

(d) Officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (except the field officers) will be examined at San Juan, P.R.

15. The examination of an officer for promotion will be conducted in the following order:

(a) As to physical fitness and skill in horsemanship.

(b) As to general efficiency.

(c) As to professional fitness.

Examination as to physical fitness and skill in horsemanship.

19. If the board finds an officer physically qualified for active service, it will then test his skill in horsemanship. Such test, under the supervision of at least one member of the board, will consist in his riding from fifteen to eighteen miles in three consecutive hours, and for officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery of such additional exercises as are especially applicable to those arms.

If during such test an officer displays excessive fatigue or appears unduly distressed, the examination will be suspended, and as soon thereafter as practicable he will be re-examined physically by the medical members. If he is then found physically incapacitated, the board will proceed as provided in Par. 8 of this order.

Examination as to general efficiency.

20. Under this head the board will consider (1) the use an

NOTES.

1 In special cases the War Department may direct this portion of the test to be supervised by an officer not a member of the board; when this is done the certificate of the officer detailed will be forwarded to the board and will be evidence of the proficiency of the officer being examined or of the necessity for the board to proceed with the additional test.

If the test should develop no physical disability, but indicate deficiency of skill in horsemanship, the officer will then be examined by the full board (less medical officers) in regard thereto. The examination in this case will consist of a series of exercises, marked by the board as explained in Par. 24 of this order, and will form part of the examination as to his professional fitness.

2 See Par. 35 et seq. of this order.

3 The exemptions are from date of graduation.

officer has made of his opportunities, (2) his ability to apply practically his professional knowledge, (3) his general thoroughness and ability in performance of his official duties, and (4) his ability to command troops or control men. In the absence of competent evidence to the contrary, an officer's fitness as to general efficiency will be presumed. The report of the board will follow the form prescribed in Par. 30 of this order, and when the board finds an officer not qualified, the reasons for such finding will be fully stated in the report.

Examination as to professional fitness.

21. The examination of an officer is for the purpose of testing his knowledge of the duties that may devolve upon him when promoted. It will be in no sense scholastic, or such as to require him to memorize data and statistics ordinarily found in reference tables. Practical exercises and problems will not be framed so as to require a knowledge or training greater than may be required of him when promoted to the next higher grade. The board will be governed by the spirit of the law, which is to ascertain if the officer being examined is fully prepared to discharge the duties that may come with his promotion, and not whether he has successfully memorized the rules and tenets of certain texts. In judging an officer's professional qualifications, the board will take into consideration his age, service, and the duties he has been required to perform.

22. The character of the examination for promotion as to professional fitness will be as follows:

(a) Where an officer has been declared deficient in an oral or written examination on any subject in the garrison or service schools, and an examination (oral or written) on that subject is required by this order, such examination will be in writing; but this provision will apply only to the first examination for promotion following such deficiency.

(b) In all other cases the examination will be oral, practical, or written, or some combination of these as indicated opposite the names of the subjects.

(c) Should an officer (other than of the Medical Corps) fail in the oral examination on any subject as required by this order, he will be re-examined at once on that subject in writing. Should an officer of the Medical Corps fail to make a general average of seventy-five per cent., he will be re-examined at once in writing on all subjects of the oral examination pertaining to his grade.

(d) In case of failure in the practical part of any examination, the board will conduct a second practical test of sufficient scope to determine beyond doubt the officer's knowledge of the subject.

Standard of proficiency.

27. No officer will be recommended by the board as qualified for promotion who fails to pass a satisfactory examination as to his physical fitness, general efficiency, and professional fitness. For the examination as to professional fitness the following standards are required, due regard being paid to the provisions of Par. 21 of this order. For all officers, except those of the Medical Corps, a minimum of seventy-five per cent. in each subject; for medical officers, a minimum general average of seventy-five per cent.

Exemptions.

28. There are no exemptions from examination as to physical fitness and skill in horsemanship, as to general efficiency, or where practical drills or exercises are prescribed involving the actual command of troops or the conduct of tactical rides or walks. Subject to these provisions, officers are exempt from the oral, written, and practical examinations as to their professional fitness for promotion to the next higher grade under the conditions and with the limitations hereinafter set forth.

(a) Officers holding certificates of proficiency in the Garrison School course:

(1) Those who receive ninety-five per cent. or more on the review of their first written examination in any subject—exempt in that subject for five years from date of examination.

(2) Those who similarly receive ninety per cent. or more—exempt for three and one-half years.

(b) Officers who have pursued satisfactorily the course at the following service schools:

(1) The Mounted Service School—exempt in hippology, with no limitations as to time.

(2) The Engineer School—exempt for four years in all subjects which they have pursued satisfactorily at that school.

(3) The Field Engineer School—exempt for four years in all subjects which they have pursued satisfactorily at that school.

(4) The Army Signal School—exempt for four years in all subjects which they have pursued satisfactorily at that school.

(5) The Army School of the Line—exempt as set forth below in all subjects, including military law, which they have pursued satisfactorily at that school.

Honor graduates, six years.

Distinguished graduates, five years.

Other graduates, four years.

(6) The Coast Artillery School—exempt as set forth below in all subjects which they have pursued satisfactorily at that school.

Regular course:

Honor graduates, six years.

Distinguished graduates, five years.

Other graduates, four years.

Advanced course: All graduates with no limitations as to time.

(7) The Army Staff College—exempt in all subjects, including military and international law, which they have pursued satisfactorily at that college or at the Army School of the Line with no limitations as to time.

(8) The Army War College—exempt in all subjects, with no limitations as to time, except that officers of the Corps of Engineers shall not be exempt from examination in military engineering (permanent fortifications) and civil engineering.

(c) Officers detailed in the Ordnance Department:

(1) Those who have passed satisfactory examinations for detail in that department in the grade to which they are to be promoted in the line—exempt in all subjects, with no limitations as to time.

(2) An officer is exempt from examination for promotion in any particular subject, providing that within the preceding four years he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in that subject for detail in the Ordnance Department, and shall have been detailed to fill a vacancy in that department.

Subjects of the examination as to professional fitness.

Under the above head the order gives in detail the subjects of the examination as to professional fitness of officers of different grades, and regulations are also prescribed for the examination for reappointment and selection for promotion of officers of the Philippine Scouts.

G.O. 5, APRIL 22, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

I. In compliance with G.O. 1, War D., c.s., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

II. First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,

Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 2, MAY 14, 1912, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, adjutant general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the department, relieving Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav.

G.O. 5, APRIL 30, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

In compliance with Par. 32, S.O. 89, War D., April 15, 1912, 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, and from further duty at these headquarters to take effect this date.

He will transfer all property for which he is responsible to 2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., aid.

G.O. 3, APRIL 3, 1912, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

This order publishes a request for a decision from Lieut. Louis Farrell, 19th Inf., as to whether or not Par. 345, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, applied in his case. He said: "I qualified as expert rifleman in 1907; failed to make required percentage in 1908; on recruiting duty did not fire 1909 and 1910; did not fire 1911, excused Par. 87, P.S.A.F.M. Does the permanent retention of the classification of expert rifleman apply to all officers who have ever made it, or does it only apply to those who have been so classified since Jan. 1, 1910, the date the P.S.A.F.M. went into effect?"

Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, commanding the department, under date of March 21, 1912, said in reply:

It is believed that the decision of the Secretary of War, "that an officer having qualified as an expert rifleman does not again fire record practice in any grade," published in

G.O. 21, Phil. D., 1912, is limited to qualification since Jan. 1, 1910, under the manual of 1909.

Under the decision published in Par. 3, Cir. 2, Phil. D., 1911, it is believed that this officer, not having fired since the adoption of the manual in 1909, should begin his next practice with the marksmen's course. Par. 345, P.S.A.F.M. does not authorize him to retain the classification of expert rifleman.

Major General Bell commanding the Philippines Division concurred in the above interpretation.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., from active service on May 9, 1912, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (May 9, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect May 4, 1912, is granted Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., Omaha. (May 4, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Daniel B. Devore, General Staff, upon his relief from duty as chief of staff, Central Division, will remain on duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that division until Aug. 25, 1912, when he will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (May 9, War D.)

Major Carl Reichmann, General Staff, having reported at Chicago, Ill., is assigned to duty at Central Division headquarters in charge of arrangements for, and details connected with, the execution of the joint exercises for the Regular Army and the Militia in this division during the present year. (May 3, C. Div.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., now on temporary duty as assistant to the inspector general of the Philippines Division, will report in person to the commanding general of that division for assignment to duty. (May 14, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The leave granted Major Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., is extended three months. (May 13, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin F. Thomas (appointed May 7, 1912, from sergeant, Troop E, 9th Cav.), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 9, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 106, War D., May 4, 1912, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Leonard, is revoked. Post Q.M. Sergt. Leonard (appointed May 2, 1912, from private, 8th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will be directed to report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (May 10, War D.)

Capt. Chase Doster, Q.M., to report depot quartermaster, Manila, for duty. (March 16, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kalb from duty with the China Expedition and will be sent to Manila. (March 16, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William I. Pillans will proceed April 4 to Angur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clark T. Stanchfield from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Peltis Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Franke, who will be sent to Manila for duty. (March 29, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson from duty in the office of depot Q.M., Manila, to Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty. (March 28, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kalb to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 28, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Julius N. Killian, Coms., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as post commissary. (March 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Jairus A. Moore, Coms., effective about April 15, 1912. (March 15, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Michael E. Murray upon his arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be directed to report to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in his office. (May 9, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joshua Banks, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will be sent to Manila for treatment. (Feb. 20, D. Mind.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George H. Harrell will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (March 16, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Middleton Saddle to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty; Edward L. Batterton to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, relieving Michael Barrett, who will be sent to Manila for temporary duty; Thomas Robinson from Manila to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Joshua E. Banks, who will then be sent to Manila for duty; Hugh Davitt from Manila to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty, relieving David J. Harney, who will be sent to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty, relieving Michael E. Murray, who will be sent to Manila for temporary duty. (March 9, Phil. D.)

The following change and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Oscar J. Goldsmith, having arrived on the transport Thomas, will report to the chief commissary for assignment to duty. Frank Jansen will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving Louis Ueberwald, who will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John Schocklin (appointed from squadron sergeant major, 8th Cav.), will be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 28, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for two months, about May 20, 1912, is granted Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C. (May 13, War D.)

Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (May 13, War D.)

Leave for twenty-five days, about May 8, 1912, is granted Major Kent Nelson, M.C. (April 30, D.T.)

Leave for fourteen days, about May 12, 1912, is granted Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (May 11, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Addison D. Davis, M.C., is extended one month. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, to be held at Atlantic City, N.J., June 3, 1912. (May 15, War D.)

Leave for one month and six days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., effective on or about April 15, 1912. (March 20, Phil. D.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, and will report at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (March 21, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C. (May 10, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed at the proper time to Atlantic City, N.J., for the purpose of representing the Medical Department of the Army at the sixty-third annual session of the American Medical Association to meet in that city June 4 to 7, 1912: Col. Charles Richard, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Major Frederick F. Russell, Capt. James M. Phalen, Capt. Allie W. Williams. (May 14, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., June 14, 1912, and will then proceed to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, Oct. 2, 1912. (May 9, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Herman W. Goelitz, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect May 10, 1912. (May 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry E. Weston, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Strong, Mass., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (May 10, War D.)

Leave from June 15 to and including Oct. 2, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C. (May 9, War D.)

First Lieut. George P. Stallman, M.R.C., due to arrive in this division about March 31, 1912, will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (March 28, Phil. D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. Robert F. Patterson, D.S., is relieved from temporary duty at Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, and will proceed to his proper station, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Charles A. Krick, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur E. Brown, H.C., will be sent to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Amos W. Clark, H.C., who will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Capt. E. D. Anderson, Paymr., is relieved from detail in the Pay Department May 30, 1912, vice Capt. R. S. Pratt, 1st Field Art., detailed. (May 11, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, Paymr., will proceed to Manila, P.I., for treatment. (March 8, D. Mind.)

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, Paymr., is attached to the 6th Cavalry upon his relief from detail in the Pay Department, and will then proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty accordingly. (May 11, War D.)

Leave for twenty-two days, about June 8, 1912, is granted Major William B. Rochester, paymaster. (May 11, E. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Probational 2d Lieut. Wister M. Chubb, C.E., recently appointed from civil life with rank from April 23, 1912, is assigned to the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will report at Fort Leavenworth not later than June 10, 1912, for duty accordingly. (May 10, War D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about May 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary. (May 3, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, about May 20, 1912, is granted Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E. (May 9, War D.)

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to enable him to comply with Par. 27, S.O. 109, War D., May 8, 1912. (May 9, War D.)

Major William D. Connor, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Twelfth International Congress of Navigation to be held in that city May 23 to 28, 1912. (May 15, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER.

Leave for three months, about June 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Glen F. Jenks, O.D. (May 15, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for fifteen days, upon the completion of his duties in London, England, is granted Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C. (May 10, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 96, April 23, 1912, War D., relating to Major Samuel Reber, S.C., is revoked. Major Reber will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the officers of the Army Signal School on "Aeronautics" and of conducting their practical instruction therein, and on completion will return to proper station. (May 9, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Holland Rubottom is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect June 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty as C.O. Field Co. A, Signal Corps.

Capt. Alvin C. Voris is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatum upon his arrival at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., will report in person on July 1, 1912, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Karl Truesdell is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Omaha for assignment to duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps. (May 10, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph Drescher, S.C., Sitka, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for retirement. (May 3, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, S.C., effective about April 14, 1912. (March 18, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. S. E. Hague, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps. (May 14, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Carl V. Snow, Co. F, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty as operator in charge of the Corregidor wireless station. (March 28, Phil. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain James M. Webb, U.S.A., recently appointed with rank from April 15, 1912, is assigned to the 12th Infantry. He will report on June 15, 1912, at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty until further orders. (May 10, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave for two months, upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, 2d Cav. (May 9, War D.)

Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College, and will repair to Washington and report in person about Aug. 15, 1912, for duty accordingly. (May 11, War D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., effective about the date of departure of the 1st Cavalry for the United States, May 15. (March 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., effective on date of departure of the 2d Cavalry from this division. (March 15, Phil. D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Leave for four months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav. (May 10, War D.)

The C.O., Troop H, 3d Cav., will send a detachment consisting of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates, from Sander, Texas, to Terlingua, Texas, for station with a view to preventing violations of the neutrality laws in that vicinity. (April 30, D.T.)

First Sergt. Ernst Miller, Troop E, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., is extended ten days. (May 2, D. Mo.)

Major Grote Hutchison, 6th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and report in person not later than July 1, 1912, for duty. (May 9, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 9, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (May 11, War D.)

First Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., Aug. 31, 1912. He will report in person about Aug. 15, 1912, to the president of the college. (May 15, War D.)

Leave for four months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. John C. Gresham, 10th Cav. (May 14, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., is granted sick leave for one month. (April 30, D.G.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24, 1912, to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for duty. (May 11, War D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, when his services can be spared, is granted Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 18th Cav. (May 13, War D.)

Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 18th Cav., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (May 11, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 18th Cav., having been reported as fit for duty is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (April 22, Central D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 14th Cav. (May 3, D.T.)

Leave for two months, about July 10, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav. (May 3, D.T.)

Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav., is attached to the 8th Cavalry and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. George L. Converse, 14th Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and on examination for promotion will join his regiment. So much of Par. 26, S.O. 98, April 25, 1912, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, 14th Cav., is modified accordingly. (May 14, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Sergts. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, and Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to the U.S.M.C. Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., at such time as will enable them to arrive not later than May 16, 1912, for the purpose of participating in the tryouts for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Rifle Matches at Stockholm, Sweden. (May 10, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Trippe, Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 14, 1912, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-six years' service. He will proceed to his home on or after May 15, 1912. Leave from May 15 to and including Sept. 14, 1912, is granted Lieutenant Colonel Trippe. (May 13, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as directs Capt. James H. Reeves, Cav., unassigned, to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him upon relief from duty as military attaché at Peking, China, to repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office. (May 11, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, is granted Lieut. Col. William C. Brown, Cav. (May 10, War D.)

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from duty on recruiting service and is attached to the 11th Cavalry, not later than Aug. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty accordingly. (May 9, War D.)

Col. George H. Gale, Cav., is relieved from duty with the 10th Cavalry and is detailed for general recruiting service, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and assume command of the recruit depot at that post not later than Aug. 1, 1912. (May 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav., is attached to the 10th Cavalry, to take effect upon his relief from duty as acting inspector general, Eastern Division, and will then proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (May 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, May 31, 1912, vice Capt. Edward D. Anderson, Paymr., who is relieved from detail in that department. (May 30, War D.)

Captain Pratt will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to New York city for duty. (May 11, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for one month and three days, about June 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art. (May 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 105, May 3, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. James H. Bryson, 4th Field Art., is revoked. Captain Bryson upon the completion of his course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., will join his regiment. (May 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS.

The name of Capt. Harry C. Williams, Field Art., is removed from the list of detached officers. Captain Williams is assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, May 31. He will be assigned to a battery and station after his relief from recruiting duty and will join station to which assigned. (May 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for two months, about June 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Fredrick L. Martin, C.A.C., Fort Flagler, Wash. (May 2, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C., is granted leave for twenty-one days, effective about May 10, 1912. (April 18, D.G.)

First Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C., is granted leave for one month, effective about June 5, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days. (April 26, D.G.)

Par. 16, S.O. 101, April 29, 1912, War D., relating to Major William E. Ellis, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service, upon the arrival at that post of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., and will then proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., and assume command of that post. (May 9, War D.)

Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Mills, P.I., about July 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Wint, P.I., and assume command of that post. (May 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., will proceed to Hammondport, N.Y., via New York city, for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in aeronautics at the factory of the Curtiss Manufacturing Company. (May 9, War D.)

Leave for one month, about June 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C. (May 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette and Major Edwin London, C.A.C., are relieved from duty as umpires of Coast Artillery target practice in the Eastern Division. (May 11, War D.)

Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., is designated as umpire for Coast Artillery target practice in the Eastern Division. (May 11, War D.)

from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (May 9, War D.)

First Lieut. David H. Scott and 2d Lieut. Maurice D. Welty and Harry J. Keeley, 3d Inf., are attached to the 15th Infantry and will report to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BUTTLER.

Leave for one month, to take effect May 4, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., aid, Omaha. (May 4, D. Mo.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 101, May 3, 1912, as details Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., for duty at the Pennsylvania camp of instruction for Infantry officers at Mount Gretna, Pa., June 1-7, 1912, is revoked. (May 10, E. Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 6th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty pending the arrival of the 6th Infantry at San Francisco, Cal., when he will join his company. (May 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (May 15, War D.)

Pvt. Frederik Magnusson, Co. E, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 14, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Gillespie, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (May 15, War D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, about May 20, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary. (April 29, C. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES J. CRANE.

Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., Warwick Barracks, Cuba, will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (March 15, D.V.)

First Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, accompanied by detachment of six enlisted men, will proceed to Passi, Iloilo, and thence to such point east thereof as will enable him to carry out his instructions, and take temporary station at that place for intelligence and reconnaissance duty on the island of Panay. (March 15, D.V.)

Capt. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., now in Manila, is attached to the 15th Infantry for duty in China. (March 12, Phil. D.)

Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Walter E. Wheeler, 19th Inf., are attached to the 15th Infantry for duty with the battalion ordered to China. (March 9, Phil. D.)

Having completed the field work assigned him 1st Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., accompanied by detachment of six enlisted men, will return to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (March 30, D.V.)

Major James Baylies, 9th Inf., now in Manila, is attached to the 15th Infantry and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for the purpose of having the detachment of approximately 263 enlisted men of the 15th Infantry now at that post, fully armed and equipped for service in China, and conducting the detachment to Tientsin, China, sailing from Manila on the transport Sherman on March 15 to Nagasaki, Japan, thence by the transport Warren to Taku, China, thence by rail to Tientsin. (March 9, Phil. D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.

Leave for ten days, about May 31, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert M. Jones, 10th Inf. (May 9, War D.)

Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Judge Advocate of the division. (May 9, E. Div.)

Leave for three months, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 10th Inf. (May 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps, and will proceed to College Park, Md. (May 15, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Gardner, 13th Inf. (May 9, War D.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of two months and fifteen days, is granted Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about May 15, 1912. (March 27, Phil. D.)

Major U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., upon the recommendation of the surgeon that he is unable to continue on the march with his command, will proceed to Manila for treatment. (Feb. 28, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about May 15, 1912. (March 12, Phil. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Col. Frank B. Jones, 15th Inf., due to arrive in this division about March 31, 1912, will proceed by the first available commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty with his regiment. (March 30, Phil. D.)

The headquarters, band and 3d Battalion, 15th Infantry, will prepare to sail on the U.S.A.T. Warren in about four days, for such port in China as may hereafter be designated by the division commander. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

First Sergt. Lawrence M. Goe, Co. G, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 14, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS F. DAVIS.

Leave for two months, about May 10, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie. (April 25, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., having reported May 2, 1912, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of the division from that date. (May 3, C. Div.)

Second Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn and William H. H. Morris, jr., 19th Inf., are attached to the 15th Infantry for duty in China. (March 12, Phil. D.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 19th Inf. (May 14, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

Cook Peter Szymanski, Co. E, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Major Charles Crawford, 20th Inf. (May 14, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Second Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., now on temporary duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to his proper station, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 28, D. Mind.)

Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf., upon being relieved from his present duty will report in person to the commanding general, Central Division, for duty in connection with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry to be organized in that division. (May 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, 21st Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps, to take effect July 2, 1912, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, and will then proceed to New York city for duty as commanding officer and acting quartermaster and commissary of cable boat Cyrus W. Field, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Farriger, Signal Corps, who will report to the commanding general, Eastern Division, for duty as commanding officer and acting quartermaster and commissary of the cable steamer Joseph Henry, relieving 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, Signal Corps. (May 10, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull and 2d Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, 21st Inf., are attached to the 8th Infantry for duty. (March 18, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey and 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl, 21st Inf., are attached to the 8th Infantry and will proceed to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf., are attached to the 24th Infantry and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES B. JACKSON.

First Sergt. Julius H. Howard, Co. G, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 10, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT N. GETTY.

First Sergt. Leonard Duchane, Co. M, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 11, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about May 19, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. John McE. Prun, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (May 11, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf., will report in person on June 3, 1912, to the commanding general, Central Division, for temporary duty in connection with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry to be organized in that division. (May 11, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES McCURE.

Leave from May 6 to and including May 26, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, jr., 30th Inf. (May 6, D. Lakes.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Chehalis, Centralia, Tenino, Gate, Montesano, Aberdeen, Olympia and Seattle, Wash., and to such other intermediate points as he may deem necessary on business pertaining to the maneuver campaign to be held during the current year in the vicinity of the places named. (April 26, D. Columbia.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from station at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and from temporary duty at these headquarters, to take effect May 18, when he will proceed to San Juan, P.R., on the steamer sailing that date and join his regiment. (May 18, E. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. C. L. Pitney and 2d Lieut. J. Y. Chisum, P.S., will join their respective companies in the field. (Feb. 20, D. Mind.)

Second Lieut. Vicente R. Barros, P.S., recently appointed from civil life, is assigned to the 45th Company, P.S., and will join his company. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. John O'Brien, P.S., recently appointed, is assigned to the 47th Company, P.S., and will join that organization. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, P.S., recently appointed from corporal, 14th Co., C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., with rank from April 30, 1912, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila, P.I., on the transport from San Francisco about July 5, 1912, for duty. (May 14, War D.)

Major F. R. Brown, P.S., from temporary duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (Feb. 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Clinton T. Alden, P.S. (recently promoted from second lieutenant), is assigned to the 14th Company, P.S. He will remain on his present duty. (March 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Eason M. Backer, P.S., from temporary duty at Cuartel de España, Manila, to his station, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas. (March 8, D. Luzon.)

The following assignments of officers of Philippine Scouts are made: Capt. Taylor A. Nichols (promoted from first lieutenant) to the 52d Co.; 1st Lieut. Eacott B. Miller (promoted from second lieutenant) to the 13th Co. (March 14, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. William P. Kelleher, P.S., is transferred from the 10th to the 13th Co. P.S. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Leave to include Sept. 4, 1912, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Max Sebald, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about April 15, 1912. (March 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Anthony Kleitz, P.S. (recently promoted from second lieutenant), is assigned to the 41st Company, P.S., and will join his company. (March 28, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Young, P.S., to leave the division on or about May 10, 1912. (March 28, Phil. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect June 1, 1912: Capt. George P. White from the 6th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry; Capt. Francis W. Glover from the 9th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry. Captain White will join his troop. Upon the expiration of his present leave Captain Glover will join his troop. (May 13, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Capt. Alder C. Knowles from the 14th Infantry to the 16th Infantry; Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick from the 16th Infantry to the 14th Infantry. Captain Knowles upon being relieved from his present duty will join his company. (May 13, War D.)

Leave for five days, about May 29, 1912, is granted Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, retired, recruiting officer. (May 9, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered: Vetn. Wilfred J. Stokes from the 5th to the 6th Field Artillery; Vetn. Charles H. Jewell from the 6th to the 5th Field Artillery. Veterinarian Stokes will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person on or about June 15, 1912, for duty at the training school for farriers and horsehoes, relieving Veterinarian Jewell, who will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (May 14, War D.)

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Each of the following officers is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed at the proper time to the recruit depot specified after his name and report in person July 1, 1912, for duty: Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., Fort McDowell, Cal.; Major Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 9, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., and Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., May 2, 1912, for the examination of Mr. James F. Schnell, former paymaster, Co. M, 7th Pa. Cav., Vesper, Kas., for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (April 24, C. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., Major Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C., Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., Capt. Richard I. McKenney, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitman, M.C. (May 10, War D.)

MILITIA CAMPS.

The following officers will proceed, at the proper time, to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for duty as instructors of medical officers at the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania. June 2-7, 1912: Majors Louis T. Hess and Charles R. Reynolds, and Capt. William E. Davis, M.C. (May 11, E. Div.)

Each of the following officers is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna, Pa., for the period specified after his name: Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf., June 2 to 6, 1912, inclusive; Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., June 5 to 7, 1912, inclusive; and Henry D. Thomason, M.C., June 2, 1912. (May 15, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster, Corregidor Island, with station at Fort Mills, relieving Capt. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C., who will then report to the commanding officer, same station, for duty with his company. (March 16, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Edward E. McCammon and 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Parker C. Kallach, jr., Roger H. Williams and Jasper A. Davies, 21st Inf., are attached to the 13th Infantry for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

The following officers will proceed, at the proper time, to West Newbury, Mass., for duty as instructors of the medical officers at the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Militia of Massachusetts, June 22-25, 1912: Majors James S. Wilson, Patrick H. McAndrew and Robert U. Patterson and Capt. James F. Hall, M.C. (May 11, E. Div.)

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 11, 1912.

An elaborate reception was given on May 9 by Mrs. S. T. Turner, of El Paso, complimentary to Mrs. W. T. Davidson, wife of Major Davidson, Med. Corps, 4th Cav., and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hudson, of Belton, Texas, who is her guest. Three hundred guests were invited. Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., are guests of Mrs. Wickham's mother, Mrs. T. H. Logan, El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. Wickham are returning to join their regiment at Monterey, Cal., from a delightful tour of Europe, en route from the Philippines.

Through the courtesy of Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf., the regimental band will play for the City League ball game at Washington Park on Sunday.

Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and children arrived this week from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to join Captain Palmer, who is on duty with his battalion of the 18th Infantry in camp at this post. The officers of the 22d Infantry entertained at a farewell dinner last night at the St. Regis Hotel, in El Paso, complimentary to Brig. Gen. Eduardo Puyol, of Cuba. General Puyol was appointed by the Cuban Government to study military tactics of our Army and joined the 22d Infantry at Camp Leem Springs, Texas, six months ago, remaining with the regiment until now, and a warm friendship has grown up between the officers and the Cuban general who left for his home the next day. Officers of the regiment attending the banquet were Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Lieut. Col. H. L. Roberts, Major Peter Murray, Frank Halstead, F. M. Usher, Capt. George Symons, George N. Bomford, George E. Stewart, Robert Whitfield, D. G. Berry, W. Hunt, Lieut. Max B. Garber, F. M. Terrell, Dean Halford, Arnold N. Krogstad, J. I. Muir, Carl A. Baehr, John P. Adams, A. D. Cowley, F. C. Test, R. C. Bagon, W. S. Grier, C. F. Herr, Chaplain Kennedy.

Troop D, 4th Cav., is now on the rifle range, the other troops having finished their practice.

Pvt. John B. Baker, Co. C, 18th Inf., was shot through the hand and leg last week, while on duty patrolling the river. The two shots were fired by unknown persons from the Mexican side of the river. The wounds are not dangerous.

Through the kindness of Col. E. Z. Steever and the bandmaster, M. A. Quinto, 4th Cav., and the members of the band, the regimental band played in Cleveland Square in El Paso on Tag Day, May 4, for the May-pole dance given by a number of little girls under the management of the Young Women's Christian Association. A concert followed the dance.

The El Paso Military Institute held its fourth annual commencement exercises on May 9 at the Institute, which joins the post reservation. Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 4th Cav., delivered an address to the graduating class. Col. D. A. Frederick, 22d Inf., made the presentation of medals, and the diplomas were presented by Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav.

The camp of Co. D, 22d Inf., doing border duty at the Stanton street international bridge, was moved this week and placed behind the railroad embankment so as to be out of reach of any chance bullets fired from the Mexican side of the river.

On the arrival of the 2d Cavalry from the Philippines, June 15, it will take station at this post and Capt. R. J. Reaney, regimental quartermaster, 4th Cav., has been busy the last week making a canvass of the city to find suitable quarters for the officers and their families, and only seventeen houses could be found for rent in the city.

The 4th Cavalry band gave a concert in El Paso May 9 for the interurban booster meeting, a committee of citizens trying to raise a \$60,000 bonus to build a street car line to Yuleta, twelve miles from El Paso.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

Major George Blakely, U.S.A., has arrived from San Francisco and will shortly take formal command at Fort Rosecrans, succeeding Major George H. McManus.

At St. Paul's Church, Tuesday at high noon, Miss Sue M. Anderson was united in marriage to Ensign Norman Lloyd Kirk, U.S.N. The bride was attended by Mrs. C. J. Lang, of Washington, D.C., as matron of honor, while the best man was Ensign Herbert W. Underwood.

Mrs. Francis Mead and Mrs. Herbert E. Anthony were hostesses at a large bridge party Friday afternoon at the Country Club, complimentary to Mrs. W. Barry Hamilton, a prominent Eastern society lady, who has recently come here to make her home. Those present included Mesdames D. C. Collier, W. H. Cushman, J. G. Ballinger, A. F. Balentine, E. F. Parmelee, John Stafford, John McClellan, Misses Marion and Blanche Vogdes.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., and Miss Juliet Borden, of Los Angeles, both of whom have many friends in this city.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, now located at Los Angeles, has been here to establish an Army recruiting station and made a call on Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, and Major Herbert R. Fay, N.G.C. Mrs. H. J. Weeks is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford, 3596 First street. The latter part of the month she will join her husband, Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Mrs. James, wife of Lieutenant James, U.S.A., is visiting at La Jolla, in this city, for a few weeks. She was formerly Miss Sarah Bourke, daughter of Major Bourke, U.S.A. Lieut. and Mrs. James soon leave for station at Honolulu.

Mrs. Porterfield, wife of Lieut. L. B. Porterfield, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. L. B. Starke, are here from San Francisco for several months. Mrs. J. B. Ballinger, Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, Mrs. Mason Jackson, Mrs. A. A. Ackerman and Miss Amy Sebree Smith attended a bridge afternoon this week at which Mrs. Charles Tainter was hostess.

Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., stationed at Los Angeles, has been here on an official visit, looking over the harbor and visiting points of interest. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, gave a dinner at the U. S. Grant Hotel a few days ago, his guests including Captain Ely and Captain Bain, of the transport Buford, which has been in port.

Ensign Victor A. Herbert, U.S.N., Lieutenant Towers and Rogers and Asst. Navy Counselor, Holden C. Richardson, U.S.N., have left the aeroplane school on North Island and returned to duty in the East. Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., retired, has been in a San Francisco hospital, recovering from a severe operation, and their proposed trip East has been postponed. The sunboat Yorktown is now in port after a trip in Southern waters. Capt. Thomas Washington, in command, expects to remain a week or more. Col. F. Marsh, U.S.A., has been a recent guest at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Joseph Newell, master of the collier Prometheus, is also registered at that hostelry and is accompanied by Mrs. Newell, who came down from San Francisco.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., May 14, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith entertained at dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton. On Thursday Mrs. Embick and her two small daughters arrived at Fort Hamilton to join Captain Embick. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Hess gave a beautiful dinner party for Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Stephenson from Fort Wadsworth, Major and Mrs. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sloan, of Brooklyn.

On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Embick were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, other guests being Major and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Hall entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant Hall. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Hayes gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hess, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. McKie.

Mrs. Ansell spent a few days at West Point this week. Mrs. Phisterer left Sunday to spend several weeks visiting her parents at Boonville, N.Y. Mrs. Hess has as her house guest Miss Webb, of New York. Mrs. Johnson, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Wildrick, has returned to her home in Kentucky. Miss Louise Wyllie spent the week-end with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie.

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It is altogether probable that cameras will be issued to scouts. The camera now being tested by the Field Artillery will, it is believed, be of great value in laying before the commanding officers a panoramic view of the terrain in advance of the troops. The most remarkable feature of the new camera is its size. It is contained in a small box about six inches square and will add very little to the equipment of the soldier. Even with this small camera a scout can secure a panoramic photograph of the country for a distance from five to twelve miles in advance of his station. It is planned to have scouts armed with cameras working a day's march ahead of the troops. Every eight or nine miles these panoramic views can be taken and the films sent back to headquarters, where they can be developed and the pictures enlarged in thirty or forty minutes. This system would provide the officers of a command with a bird's-eye view of the country over which the troops are to move, and make it possible to plan a campaign even



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more accurately than by the aid of aeroplanes or any other means of observation.

A ride modeled after the Russian ride is to become an annual affair at all Cavalry and Field Artillery posts. Instructions will shortly be sent out by the War Department to the commanders of all Cavalry and Field Artillery detachments and regiments providing for an annual three-mile ride for all officers in the mounted service. There is to be an average of three obstacles per mile in the ride, and it is to be completed in eleven minutes. Any officer who fails to finish within fifteen seconds of the prescribed time or who does not ride his own mount, will be mentioned by name in the report. The ride is to approach as near as possible to a cross country test. Six of the obstacles are to be three feet in height, consisting of stone walls and fences of such stiffness that they will not break when struck by a horse's foot. There are to be three ditches six feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. The post commanders will fix the dates and arrange the courses. The rides are to begin during this calendar year.

If the resolution passed at the International Red Cross Conference at Washington is accepted by the nations sending delegates the establishment of a fund for the relief of prisoners of war will be taken up by the Red Cross societies of the world. The resolution was offered by General Michael, head of the French delegation.

Contrary to the apprehensions of our esteemed contemporaries of the daily press, our information is that the Secretary of the Navy will attend the launching of the battleship Texas from the docks of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, May 18.

It is announced from the War Department that no instructor sergeants now on duty with the Militia will be redeployed. This is due to the policy of the War Department's fixing the maximum time of the non-commissioned officers' detail at three years.

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THE LESSON OF OUR PENSION LEGISLATION.

The pension bill carrying an additional \$35,000,000 for the veterans of the Civil War, which was signed by the President on May 11, has brought down upon the survivors of that conflict a mass of criticism which has been entirely uncalled for and in many ways is wanton and unseemly. The demand for this legislation, it would seem from the comment of some of the objectors, has come exclusively from the veterans themselves, but such is not the case at all. A large part of the pressure for the passage of the bill has come, and very justly come, from the relatives of the old soldiers who now find themselves burdened with the care of the decrepit men who fought fifty years ago. The relatives of these veterans feel that their dependent condition is due to their putting aside all considerations of health and wealth half a century ago and responding to the call of the country. These kinsfolk now maintain that they should not be taxed for the support of those who would probably be able to take care of themselves, but for the sacrifices they made at the time they were soldiers. Undoubtedly many will receive the pension who are not in need of it, but the percentage of these is believed to be so small that the saving would be less than the cost of eliminating them. As a class the pensioners will be those most worthy of the bounty of the Government. Their survival for nearly half a century, following the Civil War, shows that they do not belong to the class whose physical deficiencies made them unfit subjects for enlistment as were so many of those who have been borne upon our pension rolls. The appearance there of this class of weaklings and the burden of taxation it has imposed has been a fitting punishment for the folly which has permitted civilian ideas and civilian prejudices to control in Army matters.

In the Civil War there was a loose system in vogue for the examination of recruits, and in the haste to put an army of large size in the field, the Federal authorities took men who would not now be passed by the recruiting officers. But that was the result of the fool's paradise in which the country was living when it thought it could get along without an adequate Regular Army and when it trusted, as some want us to trust now, to the "valor of the aroused masses."

Indeed, the blighting power of these false ideas was shown in the short months of the Spanish War in 1898, when thousands suffered from camp fever because of the necessity of making soldiers out of citizens who were unfit for the strains of campaign and fell an easy prey to the fevers that lay in wait for them in camp and jungle, and became their undoing just because of their lack of knowledge how to combat them. The ghastly fever record of 1898 is a proof of the continuing folly of trusting to untrained troops for the defense of the country. If the American people could only be made to see the importance of sustaining a trained army competent for whatever martial duty might fall to it, the payment of the millions provided in the bill just signed might mean the end of this pension draft upon the treasury, but until they do, until they cease to confide the safety of the country to nondescript battalions of unorganized volunteers, these pension funds will continue to drain the treasury.

In connection with the discussion of this subject, no stronger light is shed upon the weakness of citizen soldiers in combat with Regulars than is to be found in the paper on "Citizen Soldiers" by Bernard Johnston in the April Journal of the United Service Institution of India. Indeed, we believe that the folly of trusting to undisciplined volunteers to defeat trained troops has been nowhere better set forth than in this essay, for the author takes the specific examples furnished by the attempt of the soldiers raised by a levy in mass in France in 1870 to make head against the disciplined German army after the regular French army had been destroyed on the bloody fields of Spichern, Worth, Columbe, Vionville, Gravelotte, Sedan and the surrender of Bazaine at Metz. There are no speculations in the argument of this essayist. He draws his facts from unimpeachable official records. The drastic levy gave the enormous total of 788,800 men "available for service," such as that service was. If these men had had military training, they might have raised the siege of Paris and driven the Germans out of France, so intense and passionate were the ardor and spirit that animated the Frenchmen who sprang up for the defense of La Patrie. Von Moltke, despising these troops as ragamuffins, sent only a comparative handful of troops against them, and time and again the German regulars were outnumbered in the fighting to the south of Paris as much as five to one, and yet they were always victorious except in one affair where they had to fall back, but only temporarily. These citizen soldiers were so disconnected in their movements, were so difficult to keep in hand, that once when the French were retreating upon Orleans sixty-five German

hussars, by a sudden charge, put to flight four whole divisions.

We know no military treatise better fitted to throw into strong relief the inability of inexperienced soldiers to make front against disciplined troops than this essay, and the circulation in the form of a brochure of such a paper would be a valuable corrective of some of the errors which are so pathetically current in these times.

The men who sprang to arms in 1861 were no better and no worse than the brave peasants and workmen who rose to defend sunny France. The only difference is that these latter men sprang to arms after the invading army had intrenched itself on French soil. Then it was too late. Whatever had to be done had to be done at once to save Paris from capture at the hands of the German besiegers. Fortunately for the United States Government in 1861, the Confederate soldiers were as raw as the Federal, and could not follow up the early success of Bull Run. Each army was content to spend a year in drilling and disciplining its hordes of volunteers for the supreme tests that were to come after the beginning of 1862. If the Confederate troops at Bull Run had been like the trained German soldiers that fought the troops of the levy, Washington would have been taken in a few hours and the Union government would have fallen.

The French regular army failed because it was a mere shell, eaten away with corruption and favoritism of the worst kind. A properly trained and disciplined army might have held back the invaders until the volunteers could have been whipped into military shape. The men who went into the Federal legions in 1861 were the victims of ignorance and blindness just as the brave French masses were when they stubbornly but fruitlessly battled against the mob-proof military machine that had been developed by the genius of Von Moltke. To give them these pensions now is not only to pay them what they should have to make their declining years comfortable, but to expiate in a small degree the colossal crime of the nation fifty years ago in leaving itself so unprepared for national defense as to be forced to call upon the physically unfit to battle for the flag. The only objection that can be urged against the present pension bill is the one of economy, and many of those who urge this are among those most persistent in opposing military establishments. They are not entitled to either support or sympathy, and if the entire burden of pension appropriations could be imposed upon them the country would have occasion to rejoice. In no way could punishment be made more aptly to fit the crime.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House bill providing for a military reserve (H.R. 24493), introduced by Mr. Tilson, of Connecticut, and appearing on page 1172, receives the cordial approval of the military authorities. If not, perhaps, in all respects an ideal plan, it is in the line of the scheme for the organization of an army reserve for which General Wood and others have been contending for more than a year. Mr. Tilson, who is a lieutenant colonel of the Connecticut N.G. when at home, is known to be a close student of things military. He went as a student officer to the maneuvers in Texas last year. In the mobilization of a division there he saw something of the difficulties that would confront our Army if war should come, and the present bill is the outgrowth of his observation and his subsequent study of the subject. The leading military men of the country agree that an army reserve of some sort is one of the absolute necessities of the near future, unless we are willing to maintain an adequate Regular Army. Mr. Tilson estimates the annual cost of his scheme as \$775,000. He says: "My bill if enacted into law will enable us to throw into the field on a few days' notice an army of a quarter million trained men and to maintain in time of peace this degree of preparedness for war at a total annual expense of less than a million dollars. Such a reasonable state of preparation for war will do more to prevent war and maintain lasting peace than all the peace societies in the country. We hear much of conservation, and yet there is no greater waste than that of losing the benefit of our trained soldiers after we have spent so much money in training them. My bill will make them available when needed with but little expense when not needed."

The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year by the Military Academy bill was \$1,163,424.07. The bill introduced May 11, as noted on another page, carries an appropriation of \$1,034,059.26, which is a reduction of \$129,364.83 over last year's bill and is \$860,869.37 below the estimates of this year. There are no new items in the bill, except the usual allowances for the upkeep of the institution, with the exception of the item on page 33 for the completion of the east academic building, \$95,117. This is made necessary by reason of the fact that the amount appropriated for improvements at the Academy has been exhausted, and in order to complete this building this sum must be appropriated. The bill came out of committee with an understanding that the \$3,000,000 for the completion of the new building program is to be authorized at the next session of Congress. The committee favors the carrying out of the program, and there will be no opposition to the entire appropriation in the next session.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., opened the hearings on the Naval Personnel bill on May 13 by a statement of the urgent need of the Navy for some legislation that would completely reorganize the personnel. The Captain was before the committee for three days, going at great length into the faults of the present personnel organization of the Navy. In his arguments Captain Smith followed the general line of the statements on the Depart-

ment's bill which had been submitted by the Secretary and was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The members of the committee, especially those who are serving their first terms, evinced a deep interest in the statements made by the Captain. Now that most of the important legislation pending before the committee has been reported out, the committee proposes to devote itself to the Personnel bill. Of course at this late date in the session there are no prospects of its passage, but it is possible that the committee may work out a bill which will be reported at the opening of the next session. Owing to political conditions the leaders of both the Senate and House are making a strenuous effort to adjourn Congress about June 10. Prominent men in both parties are anxious to get away from Washington before the National Conventions meet.

With a few unimportant amendments the House Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably on May 16 H.R. 2588, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Naval Militia. On Monday an agreement was reached in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to report out the same measure, and an effort will be made to crowd the bill through Congress before it adjourns for this session. A bill of this character, which places the Naval Militia on about the same basis as the Organized Militia, has passed the House twice, but on each occasion failed in the Senate. This time precaution is being taken to keep it out of the jam which usually occurs at the close of the session. The advocates of the legislation are working simultaneously in the Senate and the House, and they expect that the bill will pass both bodies in the same form so that no delay will be occasioned in the conference.

With a number of amendments, the House Committee on Naval Affairs decided on May 16 to report favorably H.R. 24225, a bill introduced by Representative Gregg, of Texas, to amend the sections of the Personnel Law affecting the "plucking board," which as introduced was the same as S. 6453, which we published on April 27, page 1087. In the House bill as reported the clause is stricken out which provides for discretionary action on the part of the President by directing that the "plucking board" shall select two officers from each grade in addition to the maximum number from each grade that may be retired during any one year. Instead a clause is inserted providing that in making selections the President shall be governed exclusively by the records of the board. Amendment is also made providing that the President, in the event that he does not retire the officers selected by the board, shall reconvene the board, which shall go over the list of officers in the same manner as it did in selecting the first list to be "plucked."

As an outcome of the correspondence between the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Attorney General of the United States relative to the authority of the President in calling out the National Guard in time of emergency, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, U.S.A., has proposed a method by which a volunteer force can be created in peace subject to the orders of the President. By this the President would be empowered to organize in each organization of the National Guard, from its members, active or honorably discharged, corresponding units of U.S. Volunteers. These Volunteers would be mustered for pay at the end of each quarter and would attend an annual camp of instruction for a period of not less than seven days. The officers would be appointed by the President and the men would be enlisted from the Guard or from honorably discharged men of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. "This plan contemplates an organization within an organization. Every Militia organization would have the opportunity to mother, create, nurture and instruct a U.S. Volunteer organization within its own body." In order to utilize state and local pride and interest, the regiments created under this law should retain their state designations, viz.: "7th New York, U.S. Volunteer Infantry," "1st Massachusetts Cadets, U.S. Volunteers," etc. The legislation he proposes General Evans believes accomplishes actually and practically what was the motive and intent of the Dick bill when it was enacted. This new organization, he says in the Infantry Journal, would give patriotic militiamen, who on enlisting thought they were enlisting in advance for service "anywhere" and now find that the Dick bill does not authorize the use of the Militia outside of the territory of the United States, an opportunity to put themselves into a position where they would be immediately under the orders of the President.

It has become apparent to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy that the military situation on the Canal Zone demands that the Government should take absolute control of the wireless stations on the Isthmus. It has not yet been decided whether any special legislation will be necessary to carry out this policy, but the heads of both departments are agreed on the need of some sort of a plan by which all private wireless concerns will be excluded from the Canal Zone. Wireless experts declare that the location of commercial stations on the Canal Zone would seriously interfere with the high-powered plant which the Government intends to locate there. Aside from this, it is highly important that the Government have in its absolute control all of the means of communication from the canal in the event of war. Under the disguise of a commercial concern it would be possible for other nations to locate a wireless station on the Isthmus. These station could pick up any of the messages that are being sent from Panama and send them to any point in the world. In this connection, it is said that the authorities in the War and Navy De-

partments doubt the advisability of allowing any foreign wireless concern to maintain a wireless station in the United States. In the event of war, unless this government should seize all wireless stations, any foreign wireless station would be a great source of information for an unfriendly nation. This matter has been called to the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it would not be surprising if some legislation should be proposed to exclude all foreign wireless telegraphy concerns from the United States and its possessions.

Requests for Army officers to act as instructors and to assist in organizing the armies of most of the progressive South American countries have been received recently by the State Department. Up to within a few years the smaller countries were applying to England and Germany for assistance in the organization of their military establishments, but now the efficiency of the United States Army is being recognized by every country on the Western Hemisphere. Colonel Goethals has been requested to suggest a plan for the improvement of the harbors and fortifications of the republic of Guatemala. Capt. John W. Gulick has consented to act as instructor and adviser to the military authorities of Chile, in addition to acting as Military Attaché at Santiago. It was necessary to secure the passage of a resolution to authorize Captain Gulick to act in this capacity. Several other countries have also intimated that they would like to have the assistance of United States Army officers, although they have not made formal requests. Quite a number of former non-commissioned officers have identified themselves with the armies of South and Central American countries.

Although nothing will be decided until President Taft returns to Washington from Ohio, from a reliable source it is learned that Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, W.D., Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., and Col. Hugh L. Scott, 4th Cav., are regarded as among the probable appointees to fill the three vacancies in the rank of brigadier general. Other officers are still under consideration, and the President may select an entirely different slate, but General Edwards's appointment is regarded as assured. Colonels Bailey and Scott are said to be at least leading in a list of candidates that has been submitted to the President, but the friends of the candidates ranking these officers do not believe that the President will altogether disregard the claims of seniority in spite of his undoubted authority to do so under the law. It is probable that Col. George F. Chase, I.G., who retires July 20, 1912, and Col. Edgar F. Steever, 4th Cav., who retires Aug. 20, 1913, will be promoted and retired.

That it is advisable to keep as small a quantity of gasoline on board ship as possible was demonstrated by an experiment which was conducted by the Bureau of Ordnance recently. While the tank of gasoline, which was struck by a shell, did not explode, it was ignited and created a fire which would have been apt to be a disastrous event if it were on board a ship. Some time ago the Bureau of Ordnance made a similar experiment with heavy or fuel oil. The shell exploded in a large tank of oil and scattered it as if it were water. There was no indication that the oil would have ignited or exploded if shells had been pumped into it all day. The gasoline did not behave as was expected. It was thought that it would either explode or fail to ignite. It took fire so readily that some of the officers thought that in actual battle conditions it might explode. Already the Navy Department has taken steps to discontinue the use of gasoline in submarines. It has never been used to any great extent in other ships.

The Secretary of War reports that the total cost to the Government of twenty-eight Army posts it is proposed to abandon has been \$19,061,882. If they were sold the War Department believes it would get all the way from a minimum figure of \$11,785,346 to \$24,832,000 for them. The land alone cost the Government only \$339,707. The value of this land, some of which was obtained for nothing, is now estimated from a minimum of \$8,471,071 to \$13,733,711. Governors Island, the most valuable post, is estimated at a minimum of \$4,070,000 and a maximum of \$6,280,000. Its actual cost was \$322,314, aside from the original cost, of which there is no record; on buildings \$192,093 has been spent; for a water supply \$27,485, and on roads and minor improvements \$102,735; the buildings are now valued at a minimum of \$65,000 and a maximum of \$250,000.

An accident life insurance company publishes the following statistics: "An accident occurs every three seconds; twelve per cent. of the death rate is due to accidents; 58,000 die from accidental causes in one year; one person in every six is injured in one year; one life is lost every fourteen hours from drowning; one life is destroyed by fire every forty-eight hours; 100,000 lose their arms, legs, feet or hands each year." Such are the horrors of peace. Compare them with the "horrors of war."

The State Department was informed May 17 that the Army transport Buford has arrived at Salina Cruz, having on board 232 Americans and was prepared to take on ninety more at that port. From Southern Mexico comes a report of a slight improvement in conditions in the state of Morelos, where the Zapatistas have been active, but this is offset by accounts of increasing disorder in Oaxaca.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITARY RESERVE.

(Continued from page 1172.)

means by which they shall be paid, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 8. That in case of war, insurrection, invasion, or when war is imminent, the President may, by proclamation, direct all members of the Reserves to join the colors or to report at proper rendezvous, and, upon compliance with the terms of the proclamation and upon passing an examination as to fitness for service prescribed by the Secretary of War, the members of the U. S. Army Reserves, Class B, shall at once become entitled to the authority, rights, and privileges of enlisted men of Volunteers. Provided, That the previous service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or in the U. S. Army Reserves, Class A or Class B, of any member of Class B Reserves so accepted into the Volunteer Army shall be counted as continuous service and each period of three years so served shall count as an enlistment period, and such members of the Volunteer Army shall receive the same pay and allowances as members of the Regular Army having the same amount of continuous service or who are serving in the same enlistment period.

Sec. 9. That Reserves of Class A shall be carried on the rolls of the organizations to which they belong and their affairs administered in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to enlisted men on furlough: Provided, That they shall be entitled to no pay or allowances except as provided in Sec. 7 of this act: Provided further, That the method of keeping the records and administering the affairs of members of the U. S. Army Reserves, Class B, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 10. That whenever the number of enlisted men in Class B Reserves shall be such as to warrant, the Secretary of War may organize them into tactical units and assign thereto officers of Class B Reserves and officers of the Regular Army: Provided, That at the same time not to exceed one Regular Army officer shall be assigned to any one battalion of Class B Reserves, and not to exceed four Regular Army officers shall be assigned to any one regiment of Class B Reserves: Provided further, That the assignment of officers of the Regular Army to Class B Reserves shall not relieve them from the performance of their regular duties in the Army.

Sec. 11. That in time of war, or when war is imminent, all organizations of the land forces of the United States shall be recruited and maintained as near their prescribed strength as practicable; that the necessary rendezvous and depots shall be established by the Secretary of War for the enlistment and training of all recruits and for the mobilization and training of Class B Reserves, and for this purpose retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army may be assigned to duty thereat, and while so serving shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grade to which they belong.

Sec. 12. That enlistment or re-enlistment in the Reserves herein prescribed shall confer no right to retirement or retirement pay under any such circumstances, and no right to pay or allowances of any kind, except as prescribed in this act.

Sec. 13. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

INFORMATION AS TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

S. Res. 309, Mr. Gore.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inform the Senate as follows:

First. The maximum capacity of the United States Academy for the accommodation of Navy cadets.

Second. The number of cadets in attendance during each of the last five calendar years.

Third. The number of cadets examined at each examination preparatory to the admission of cadets to the academy during the last five years.

Fourth. The number of cadets passing and the number failing to pass at each of such entrance examinations.

Fifth. The number of cadets failing to pass examinations subsequent to admission to the academy, and the number of cadets so failing that are reinstated.

Sixth. The number of officers on the active list of the U. S. Navy at the present time, and the number allowed under existing law on the Navy list. Also the number of active officers that the maximum efficiency of the Navy would require.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy is further directed to report as to whether in his opinion the minimum and maximum ages for the admission of cadets to the academy should be increased or whether the standard of the examinations should be materially reduced; and to recommend such changes in the present method of examinations as will tend to keep the number of cadets in attendance more nearly up to the maximum capacity of the institution.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Navy is also directed to submit with his report a copy of the questions used in the last three examinations for admission to the academy.

S. 6766, Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas.—Providing for the taking over by the U. S. Government of the Confederate cemetery at Little Rock, Ark.

S. 6776, Mr. Gore.—For the relief of the Apache Indians held as prisoners of war on the Fort Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

S. 6798, Mr. Smith, of Arizona.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission for the erection of a hotel on the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation in Arizona.

S. 6799, Mr. Smith, of Arizona.—Granting to the State of Arizona the Fort Grant Military Reservation for an industrial school, and for other purposes.

S. 6841, Mr. Bradley.—Transferring the military reservation at Fort Thomas, Ky., from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 24223, Mr. Bartholdt.—To create a Board of River Regulation and to provide a fund, for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers in aid of interstate commerce, and as a means to that end to provide for flood prevention and protection and for the beneficial use of flood waters and for water storage and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires and for the co-operation of Government services and bureaus with each other and with states, municipalities and other local agencies. Appropriates \$50,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 is to be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. The board is to consist of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, the Director of the Reclamation Service, the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one civil engineer, one sanitary engineer, and one hydroelectric engineer.

Sec. 16. That the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army shall present to the board all proposed plans for levees, dikes, revetments, bank protective and drainage works, and other works for river improvement which are proposed to be built under this act, and also all plans for the construction of reservoirs for the storage of flood waters, for flood prevention and river control which may be proposed to be built under this act, or for which examinations and surveys have been made by or with the co-operation of states, municipalities or districts, and which it is sought to have constructed under this act, together with such facts and data as may be required for the construction of such works, or any of them, for the regulation of the flow of rivers. He shall also construct, operate and maintain such levees, flood protection and drainage works and reservoirs as are built in accordance with this act for the storage of water to control and regulate the flow of rivers, and to reinforce such flow in seasons of low water and to prevent floods and protect lands and communities from overflow: Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall be so administered as in no way to supersede or conflict with any specific provisions which Congress shall from time to time make by way of appropriations other than such as are made by this act for work and improvements to be performed by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, but that all work prescribed under this section shall be supplemental to and co-ordinated with the work as specifically prescribed by Congress in other acts.

H.R. 24326, Mr. Stephens, of Texas.—To remove to and establish on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, all persons now held as Apache prisoners of war on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, in Oklahoma, who may desire to go to said Mescalero Apache Reservation.

H.R. 24367, Mr. Farr.—Providing for the erection of a statue of Col. E. E. Ellsworth in the District of Columbia. Appropriates \$25,000.

H.R. 24455, Mr. Hanna.—Appropriates \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at Mandan, N.D., in memory of Major Gen. George A. Custer and the officers and soldiers of the 7th U. S. Cavalry who participated in and lost their lives at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

H.R. 24493, Mr. Tilton.—For a reserve army. Text on another page.

H.R. 24497, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—Providing for the abandonment of the Vashon Island Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

H.R. 24561, Mr. Rouse.—Same as S. 6841.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

In the House on May 15 Mr. Padgett, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the report on the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount carried by the bill is \$118,819,837.76 or \$7,658,500.48 less than last year. From the estimate of \$134,415,027.76 there has been deducted \$15,595,190. The total includes \$8,227,584.30 supplemental estimates. These supplemental estimates are not included in the comparative statement following:

Pay of the Navy.....	\$35,069,026.00	\$37,280,971.25
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1,000,000.00	1,004,300.00
Contingent, Navy.....	46,000.00	46,000.00
Care of lepers, etc., island of Guam.....	14,000.00	14,000.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	3,331,436.29	3,083,922.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	11,954,500.00	13,007,500.00
Bureau of Equipment.....	8,428,300.00	8,448,300.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,570,000.00	1,530,000.00
Public works, navy yards and stations.....	7,431,477.00	4,594,800.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	442,000.00	497,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	8,124,000.00	9,192,328.15
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	8,596,144.00	8,679,144.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	6,394,000.00	6,596,000.00
Naval Academy.....	625,720.00	580,620.00
Marine Corps:		
Paymaster.....	4,281,001.28	4,386,721.78
Quartermaster.....	3,092,357.00	3,038,857.00
Increase of the Navy (exclusive of first year of new building program):		
Construction and machinery.....	6,031,785.79	4,808,705.00
Torpedo boats.....	890,833.88	921,647.00
Colliers.....		581,321.48
Armor and armament.....	3,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
Equipment.....		100,000.00

Total (exclusive of new building program).....\$110,322,581.24 112,892,137.76

Increase of the Navy (first year of proposed building program):

Construction and machinery.....	7,750,000.00	4,137,500.00
Torpedo boats.....	800,000.00	800,000.00
Armor and armament.....	7,532,928.00	765,200.00
Equipment.....		225,000.00

Grand total.....\$126,405,509.24 \$118,819,837.76

It will be observed that the display of economy is obtained by a reduction of \$10,654,228 in the amount appropriated last year for the increase of the Navy. Aside from this there is an increase of \$2,395,728 in the total appropriation compared with last year. The following important features of legislation appear in the bill:

The grades of the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy are hereby increased by 10 additional paymasters, in all 86 paymasters, and by 20 additional passed assistant and assistant paymasters. Provided, That the total increase of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall not exceed 20 during the first fiscal year.

The Auditor for the Navy Department is directed to allow payments made to hospital stewards who were granted permanent appointments as of date of May 13, 1908, which have heretofore been disallowed by reason of a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury dated Dec. 29, 1910, and to pay them out of the appropriations for "Pay of the Navy."

That all officers of the Navy, who since March 3, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

That hereafter any officer retired under the provisions of Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the grade from which he is retired.

That the Act approved May 13, 1908, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes, in so far as it relates to the payment of six months' pay to the widow of an officer or enlisted man and so forth, be amended to read as follows:

"That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death, from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow, and, if no widow, to the children, and if there be no children, to any other dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man, to defray expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person."

Hereafter the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, respectively, shall each, after being designated as such commander-in-chief by the President, and from the date of assuming command of such fleet until his relinquishment of such command, have the rank and pay of an admiral; and in each of the above named fleets the officer serving as second in command thereof shall each, after being designated as such second in command by the President, and from the date of assuming duty as such second in command until his relinquishment of such duty, have the rank and pay of a vice admiral; and the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy are hereby re-established and authorized for the purposes of this section. The annual pay of an admiral shall be \$12,000 and of a vice admiral \$10,000: Provided, That in time of peace officers to serve as commander-in-chief and as second in command of the two said fleets shall be designated from among the rear admirals on the active list of the Navy: And Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the Navy, nor increase the total number of officers allowed by existing law, and that when an officer is detached from duty as such commander-in-chief or as such second in command, as above provided, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of rear admirals, and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such regular rank.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed the following vessels: Two fuel ships to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,140,000 each. Six torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$940,000 each. One tender to destroyers to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,315,000. Four submarine torpedo-boats in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,240,000; and the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Construction and Machinery: On account of hulls and out-

fits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$8,946,205.

Increase of the Navy; Torpedo-boats: On account of submarine torpedo-boats heretofore authorized, \$921,647.

Increase of the Navy; Colliers: On account of two fleet colliers heretofore authorized, \$581,321.48.

Increase of the Navy; Equipment: Toward the completion of equipment outfit of the vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$325,000.

Increase of the Navy; Armor and Armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$5,265,200.

Total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$16,839,373.48.

The Secretary of the Navy is requested to consider the advisability of a permanent policy of stationing torpedo-boats and submarines at or near the mouth of the Mississippi River and the United States seaports of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast as the proper naval defense thereof.

An appropriation of \$4,300 is made to pay enlisted men of the U. S. Georgia their money stolen by a clerk from the pay officer with whom it was deposited. The Arlington estate in Alexandria county, Va., is transferred to the Navy Department for naval purposes, especially for use as a wireless station.

The committee inserts the same provision in this bill as was provided in the law of last year relating to the distribution of the duties of the Bureau of Equipment among the various bureaus of the Navy Department, in order that the plan may be more thoroughly tested and its results known before making any permanent disposition of its duties or permanently abolishing that bureau.

The committee recommends that the following naval reservations be abandoned: San Juan and Culebra, Porto Rico; Port Royal, S. C.; New London, Conn.; and Sackett Harbor, N. Y., with a provision for the proper distribution and transfer of the machinery and other Government property and the proper disposal of real estate in the manner most advantageous to the United States Government; also providing for a report of such disposition to Congress at its next regular session.

The committee inserted a paragraph, authorizing the Medical Reserve Corps to be a constituent part of the Medical Department of the Navy under the same provisions as far as may be practicable as those providing a Medical Reserve Corps for the Army. This provision creates a reserve of medical officers who become available for military duty in time of war, but carries no appropriation in time of peace.

A provision is inserted, which authorizes the Secretaries of War and the Navy to cause to be made from any parts of the wreck of the Maine, tablets for donation as relics in conformity with the provision of the Act of Dec. 22, 1911. The municipalities or other bodies receiving such tablets are to defray the cost thereof.

Under the "Increase of the Navy" the committee say: "The building program recommended by the Navy Department in the Book of Estimates is two first class battleships and two colliers. The Secretary when before the committee recommended in his hearing the addition of one battleship cruiser. The total estimated cost of such program, if built under the eight-hour law restrictions, amounts to \$45,738,426, of which \$18,071,800 would be required for the first fiscal year.

"After careful consideration the committee recommends the following program: Two fuel ships, six torpedo-boat destroyers, one tender to destroyers, and four submarines. As heretofore stated, the committee recommends that the collier Prometheus be converted into a repair ship at a cost not to exceed \$350,000, which is to be paid from the working appropriation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. The estimated cost, built under the restriction of the eight-hour law, is \$12,713,440, itemized as follows:

2 fuel ships, at \$1,207,320 each.....	\$2,414,640
6 torpedo-boat destroyers, at \$1,054,800 each.....	6,328,800
1 tender to destroyers, at \$1,636,200.....	1,636,200
4 submarines, at \$584,200 each.....	2,336,800

Total.....\$12,713,440

"The sum of \$5,927,700 will be necessary for the first fiscal year to carry this program into effect, a reduction of \$12,144,100 in the Navy Department's program for the next fiscal year and a reduction in the total cost of the program of \$33,024,986.

"The committee recommends the insertion of a clause requesting the Secretary of the Navy to consider the advisability of a permanent policy of naval defense of the mouth of the Mississippi River, the United States seaports of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific coast."

In tables at the end of the report the committee give the names, description and cost of U. S. naval vessels authorized from 1883 to 1911, inclusive, showing a total cost to June 30, 1911, of \$421,280,479.30. Other tables show the cost of maintenance of our ships, their age and condition, time required for building battleships in England; vessels under construction. The total appropriations for the Naval Establishment during the twenty-nine years from 1883 to 1911 is given as \$1,839,160,825.50. Numerous statistics of foreign navies are also given, including the tables, pages 402 and 403, of our issue of Dec. 2, 1911.

The following appropriations are recommended: New foundry at Naval Gun Factory, \$100,000; ammunition for ships, \$1,000,000; modernizing turret ships, \$250,000; small-arms and machine-guns, \$203,000; modernizing projectiles, \$300,000; new machinery for torpedo factory, \$50,000; new gyroscopic battle compasses, \$120,000; high power wireless stations to compass the world, \$400,000 (the total cost to be \$1,000,000); machine tools, etc., at Pearl Harbor, \$200,000; naval station, Pearl Harbor, \$300,000.

The appropriation for pay has been increased \$2,211,915.25, due to an increase in numbers which also necessitates an increase in provisions, which is further increased by the addition of 1.49 cents to the cost of the ration, making the total provisions \$1,112,328.25. The following appropriations have also been increased: maintenance naval auxiliaries, \$8,167; Naval College, \$500; Naval Home, \$640; torpedo station, Newport, R. I., \$10,000; Medical Department, \$50,000; contingent M. D., \$3,000; contingent Supplies and Accounts, \$41,000; pay Marine Corps, \$105,721.50. This last is due to an addition of thirteen officers and four hundred enlisted men.

Reductions appear in the following appropriations: Transportation, \$249,400; recruiting, \$5,000; aviation experiments, \$15,000; outfits on first enlistments, \$61,800; ordnance and ordnance stores, \$100,000; maintenance yards and docks, \$40,000; new construction navy yards and stations, \$2,836,677; freight supplies and accounts, \$85,000; Naval Academy, \$45,000.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee of conference on H.R. 20111, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, recommend as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, and agree to the same.

Action on amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Makes certain verbal corrections in the reappropriation of an unex-

pending balance for the purchase and installation of searchlights at our most important harbors.

On amendment No. 3: Strikes out the appropriation of \$150,000 proposed by the Senate for the acquirement of lands at Cape Henry, Va.

On amendment No. 4: Makes the appropriation for tools, electrical and other supplies and appliances for the use of troops available for maintaining searchlights as well as for electric light and power plants at seacoast fortifications in the United States, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 5: Makes the appropriation for preservation and repair of structures erected for torpedo defense in the insular possessions also available for maintaining channels for access to torpedo wharves in the insular possessions, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 6: Makes the appropriation for tools, electrical and other supplies and appliances for the use of the troops also available for maintaining searchlights at seacoast fortifications in the insular possessions, as proposed by the Senate.

The bill as finally agreed upon appropriates \$4,036,235, the same amount as passed by the House, and is \$1,437,472 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

ANOTHER MILITIA PAY BILL.

The Secretary of War has submitted a draft of a Militia Pay bill entitled "A bill to further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia and for other purposes." In a letter to the chairman of the House Committee the Secretary says:

"I have the honor to inclose herewith a proposed substitute for H.R. 8141, which was submitted to me for my opinion and views. I have held an extended conference with the members of the National Militia Board, and have agreed with them upon certain changes deemed to be desirable in said H.R. 8141. These changes were then submitted to the Judge Advocate General, who has drafted the inclosed substitute for H.R. 8141 to include these views as thus agreed upon with the members of the National Militia Board. It is recommended that it be substituted for the printed copy of the bill herewith. I am sending to the members of the National Militia Board copies of the bill as thus drafted by the Judge Advocate General."

The Secretary's bill is substantially upon the lines of the bill agreed upon in the conference in the War Department May 1 and published in our issue of May 4, page 1119. The first two sections of the bill referred to are redrafted to read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after consulting with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia, on the active list, shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act they may become entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, at the rate of certain percentages of the pay of officers of like grade in the Regular Army, not including longevity pay, as provided by law, namely: Five per centum to all general and staff officers commanding a division or brigade, the authorized officers constituting the division staff or brigade staff, including authorized officers detailed for duty elsewhere, the division and brigade inspectors of small-arms practice, if any, the authorized aids, and chaplains; twenty per centum to commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries and ambulance companies, and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons or Coast Artillery districts; fifteen per centum to all other officers belonging to regiments or smaller tactical units, including medical officers detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or smaller tactical units, medical officers commanding field hospitals and veterinarians.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia on the active list, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act he may become entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: Provided, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-five regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty: Provided further, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semi-annual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: Provided further, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: And provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed, except those periods of service for which under existing law or the provision of Sec. 5 of this act, members of the Organized Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army, may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

Section 3 has been rewritten so as to locate definitely, with the Pay Department of the Army, where, according to the suggestion of the Paymaster General, it is believed properly to belong, the responsibility as well as the duty of the disbursements; the semi-annual periods have been fixed coterminous with the calendar year, and the time of disbursement has been made more elastic; that is, "as soon as practicable" after the termination of the semi-annual pay period.

The first paragraph of Section 5 of the proposed bill has been redrafted so as to include in the classes to whom payment is prohibited persons not on the active list and persons belonging to any organization whose average strength for the pay period falls below the minimum prescribed by the President. The desirability of extending the prohibition to those classes seems beyond question. A few changes of phraseology have been made which serve to tighten up the entire section. Sections 6 and 7 of the proposed bill have been altered so as to apply to Militia organizations "called into the service of the United States as herein provided, or brigades and divisions organized out of lesser units called or transferred as herein provided."

The remaining sections relate to the payment of expenses and the submission of annual estimates.

The U.S.S. Brutus has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., immediately upon arrival. Orders have also been issued to retain her stores on board.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on May 11 passed S. 5808, granting right of way across Port Discovery Bay, U.S. Military Reservation, to the Seattle, Port Angeles and Lake Crescent Railway, of the state of Washington; also S. 2949, to establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Senate on May 10 passed S. 4762, to amend acts to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands.

The Senate on May 11 passed S. 2001, to provide for the award of Congressional medals of honor to officers and enlisted men of the naval service and officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Marine, and for other purposes.

The Senate on May 11 passed S. 6244, to restore Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the active list of the Army "with the same rank and relative position he would hold if he had not been retired; *Provided*, That such restoration shall be in temporary excess of the number authorized only until such time as a vacancy shall occur in the grade of major of Infantry; *Provided further*, That prior to his restoration to the active list this officer shall have passed an examination for promotion to the grade of major of Infantry, as prescribed by regulations of the War Department under the terms of the Act approved Oct. 1, 1890."

The Senate has agreed to an amendment of the Agricultural bill increasing by \$50,000 the appropriation for "Co-operative experiments in animal feeding and breeding," and adding the clause "and the exhibition of animals, experiments in the breeding of horses for military purposes."

As favorably reported in the Senate, S. 5955 gives credit to retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for active duty performed after "retirement for disability incident to the Service."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 5214) to increase the number of paymasters and passed assistant and assistant paymasters in the U.S. Navy, amended to read as follows: "That the numbers in the grades of the active list of the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy be, and they are hereby, so increased that there shall be ten additional paymasters, in all eighty-six; ten additional passed assistant paymasters, in all sixty-six; and ten additional assistant paymasters, in all fifty; *Provided*, That the increases in the grades of paymaster and passed assistant paymaster shall be filled by promotion, after the examinations required by law, from the next lower grades, respectively; *And provided further*, That the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant paymaster, thirty in number, shall be filled from the grade of ensign in the Navy, and not more than fifteen of said thirty vacancies shall be filled in any one year."

The Senate Military Committee's adverse report on S. 5433, "for the proper recognition of the services rendered by Herman Haupt during the Civil War," says: "It appears conclusively from official records that Haupt was appointed and confirmed for commission in the grade of colonel, which commission was revoked, and for commission in the grade of brigadier general, which he refused to accept, his own statement being quoted to show that he would not accept any commission that would deprive him of the control of his time or prevent his attending to other interests. Haupt actually followed other pursuits during the period covered by the bill and the joint resolution, as vouchers on file show payments made him from the appropriation 'Army contingencies.' Your committee, therefore, is firm in its conclusion that legislation giving Haupt any right to recognition as proposed by the bill under consideration should not be enacted, and it recommends that action in the Senate upon this bill be indefinitely postponed."

The Secretary of War has submitted an item for inclusion in the General Deficiency bill granting authority to the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit in the accounts of Capt. Briant H. Wells, Q.M., U.S.A., \$850.05 disallowed against him on the books of the Treasury. The account was paid by Captain Wells as disbursing officer and was disallowed on the ground that the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Q.M. Department, 1911, out of which the bill had been paid, was not available for payment of expenses incurred in expediting accounts of the post exchange, nor was any other appropriation of the War Department available for the purpose. The Q.M.G. explains: "Post exchange funds are not technically public funds, but post exchanges are regarded as efficient and necessary means in conducting operations of the Army, and it becomes necessary at times, as a matter of military discipline, to investigate the management of these exchanges. In this case the services of an expert accountant were deemed necessary, and the regular accountant belonging to the I.G. Department not being available, authority was given to employ an expert. The result of the investigation fully justified the expense."

Disapproving H.J. Res. 178, creating a commission to investigate and report on the advisability of the establishment of permanent maneuver grounds for troops of the United States at or near Anniston, Ala., President Taft submits a letter from Secretary Stimson which says: "Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, was ordered to Anniston early in the present year to make an investigation and report on the subject matter covered by the resolution, and a copy of his report was forwarded under date of March 2, 1912, to the chairman Committee on Military Affairs, U.S. Senate. Colonel Mills's report (copy herewith) covers the matter thoroughly, and it is not thought that the expense involved in sending a commission of five officers to make further investigation is necessary or advisable." The report of Colonel Mills is favorable to the acquirement of the land.

Favorable report was made in the House May 14 on H.R. 23934, to appoint Harold Hancock Taintor to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S.A.; also on H.R. 13566, for relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted under assumed names while minors or otherwise during any war with any foreign nation or people.

The House Naval Committee reports without amendment H.R. 23832, to amend Section 1440 of the Revised Statutes.

The House Labor Committee reports with an amendment H.J. Res. 202, in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians.

Mr. Bartholdt, from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, reports with amendment H.J. Res. 100, authorizing the President to instruct representatives of the United States to next International Peace Conference to express desire of United States that nations shall

not attempt to increase their territory by conquest, and to endeavor to secure a declaration to that effect from the conference.

The House Naval Committee on May 15 reported its substitute for S. 290, to appoint dental surgeons in the Navy. This substitute was outlined in our issue of May 11, page 1149.

The House Naval Committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1724) to amend Section 14 of an act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy, approved Feb. 18, 1909, report the same favorably. The Act of Feb. 16, 1909, provided for the destruction of summary courts-martial records after they have been on file for a period of two years from the date of trial. The present bill amends this act so as to include the destruction of deck court records after having been on file in the Navy Department for the same period of time. A deck court of the Navy has jurisdiction of but minor offenses only and is composed of a single officer. Under the regulation governing deck courts an enlisted man may elect to be tried either by a summary court or a deck court, and it is not believed that any injustice or hardship could be done by the destruction of the records of deck courts after a period of two years, and will prevent undue accumulation of records in the Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT EFFICIENCY.

The House Naval Committee, to whom was referred a bill (S. 3850) to promote efficiency and economy in the administration of the Navy Department, report the same favorably with the following amendments:

Page 2, at the end of the section, add the following proviso:

Provided, however, That no officer who has ceased to hold the office of chief of any bureau and who is entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1910, shall be denied or deprived thereof by virtue of this repeal.

Add additional sections:

Sec. 2. That Sec. 1473 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as read as follows:

"Sec. 1473. Officers who have been or who shall be retired from the position of Chiefs of Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Supplies and Accounts, Yards and Docks, or of Construction and Repair, or who shall be retired at any time after having ceased to hold such position by reason of age or length of service or disability, incident to the Service, shall have the rank of rear admiral."

Sec. 3. That hereafter officers of staff corps of the Navy below the rank of rear admiral shall be promoted in rank with the officer of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence on the list of order of precedence of the Navy, and to carry out this provision temporary changes shall be made when necessary in the numbers of the various grades and ranks established by law for the staff corps: *Provided*, That there shall be no permanent increase in any grade or rank whose number is now fixed by law and no increase in the total number of officers now fixed by law for any staff corps."

The Naval Appropriation Act, approved June 24, 1910, contained a provision as set forth in Section 1 of the bill whereby the pay and allowances of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department shall be the highest shore duty pay and allowances of an admiral of the lower nine, and all such chiefs of bureaus who were eligible for retirement after thirty years' service should have, while on the active list, the rank, title and emoluments of a chief of bureau. The committee is of the opinion that this provision should be repealed because of the possibility of a number of officers becoming permanent rear admirals on the active list of the Navy by reason of a short period of service as chief of bureau. The committee added, however, a proviso that no officer who has ceased to hold that office and who is entitled to the benefits of that legislation shall be denied the privileges thereof by virtue of this repeal.

Sections 2 and 3 of the bill are intended to relieve stagnation of promotion in the staff corps of the Navy. Except in the position of chief of bureau no officer of the staff can reach the rank of rear admiral while on the active list, while all line officers have opportunity to reach the grade of rear admiral in due course of promotion, whether they hold the position of chief of bureau or not. This inequality of opportunity for promotion between the line and staff was recognized long ago by Congress, and in 1871 Section 1473 of the Revised Statutes of the United States became a law, and by reason of a change of the designation of the bureaus of the Navy Department the committee amends this section so as to bring it up to date by substituting for the "Bureau of Steam Engineering" the words "Bureau of Yards and Docks," the former having been amalgamated with the line and is now a line bureau, while the latter is a new staff bureau.

Section 3 provides that officers of the staff below the rank of rear admiral shall be promoted with the officer in the line of the same date of entry into the Service. Many of the staff officers are graduates of the Naval Academy who stood highest in their classes and were especially educated by post-graduate courses, either in foreign or domestic institutions, to perfect them in the science of ship and engine building, and the lack of opportunity for promotion of the staff officers is such that graduates of the Naval Academy in the Construction Corps are invariably promoted to the same rank many years after their classmates in the line. The constructor reaches the same grade as his classmate in the line anywhere from six to twenty-five years later under the present law. While the great number of staff officers, other than the Construction Corps, are not graduates of the Naval Academy, it is believed that they should be promoted along with their running mates in the line.

The largest castings in the history of shipbuilding are those for the giant 50,000-ton Cunard line steamer Aquitania, and the North-Eastern Railway Company of Great Britain accomplished a remarkable feat in the transportation of these castings. The cast steel stern frame and brackets for the Aquitania, which is under construction at Clydebank, have been cast by the Darlington Forge Company, and the railway company undertook the task of getting the mammoth castings to Middlesbrough for shipment to the Clyde. The stern post alone weighs fifty tons, the rudder seventy tons, the forward brackets thirty-five and the after brackets thirty-three tons, and the stern frame and rudder together 130 tons. These are all considerably larger than those for the Mauretania and Lusitania, which the railway company handled seven years ago. Ordinary traffic on the Darlington-Middlesbrough line was suspended for several hours on April 28 to allow of the transportation of the great castings. Special trolleys were used, the wing of the stern frame projecting 10 feet 10 inches over the wagon side on the one hand and 5 feet 6 inches on the other. The height of the load was 13 feet 6 inches. Two great breakdown cranes were in escort in case of a mishap, but Middlesbrough docks were reached safely, the journey of fifteen miles having occupied some five hours.

GUN PRACTICE OF BATTLESHIPS.

Omitting the torpedo score, the Michigan leads the battleships in all forms of gun practice. It is barely possible that the torpedo score might affect the standing of the first three ships published in the list below, but it is generally believed that the Michigan will retain its lead in all forms of target practice. Three other ships, the Utah, Delaware and Virginia, made excellent scores, being above 50. In divisional practice the Michigan also leads, but the Utah loses second place to the Delaware and the Connecticut ranks third. The Utah leads in day individual ship practice, with the Virginia second and the Michigan in third place. The North Dakota leads in torpedo defense practice, with the Mississippi second and the Delaware third. The Delaware falls to tenth place in individual practice, but is one of the first three in the other exercises. In addition to the standing and percentage of the battleships, the completed records of the destroyers are printed below:

ALL FORMS GUN PRACTICE.

Standing.	Ship.	Merit.
1.	Michigan	59.307
2.	Utah	56.878
3.	Delaware	50.381
4.	Virginia	50.178
5.	North Dakota	47.510
6.	New Hampshire	47.124
7.	New Jersey	46.880
8.	Ohio	45.240
9.	Rhode Island	45.038
10.	Maryland	43.070
11.	Connecticut	38.313
12.	Louisiana	36.771
13.	North Carolina	32.641
14.	Mississippi	31.034
15.	Kansas	28.752
16.	South Carolina	27.605
17.	Minnesota	24.563
18.	Nebraska	24.496
19.	Georgia	23.606

DIVISION PRACTICE.

Standing.	Ship.	Merit.
1.	Michigan	42.916
2.	Delaware	33.302
3.	Connecticut	30.691
4.	Louisiana	28.741
5.	Maryland	23.510
6.	North Dakota	19.137
7.	New Jersey	18.891
8.	New Hampshire	14.987
9.	Virginia	14.933
10.	Nebraska	14.331
11.	South Carolina	14.165
12.	Kansas	10.073
13.	Rhode Island	8.553
14.	Georgia	8.553
15.	Ohio	7.317
16.	North Carolina	7.312
17.	Missouri	6.098
18.	Minnesota	5.066
19.	Mississippi	4.912

20, Utah; 21, Florida; 22, Vermont, 0.000.

DAY INDIVIDUAL SHIP PRACTICE.

Standing.	Ship.	Merit.
1.	Utah	91.431
2.	Virginia	82.214
3.	Michigan	79.083
4.	Ohio	76.736
5.	Rhode Island	71.482
6.	Maryland	66.033
7.	New Jersey	58.410
8.	New Hampshire	57.699
9.	Connecticut	56.457
10.	Delaware	55.773
11.	North Dakota	55.572
12.	Kansas	48.548
13.	North Carolina	43.227
14.	Minnesota	41.011
15.	South Carolina	40.651
16.	Louisiana	38.620
17.	Georgia	35.928
18.	Mississippi	31.771
19.	Nebraska	25.143

Missouri, not counted; Vermont, did not fire.

TORPEDO DEFENSE PRACTICE.

Standing.	Ship.	Merit.
1.	North Dakota	100.000
2.	Mississippi	98.819
3.	Delaware	77.335
4.	Vermont	71.075
5.	New Jersey	69.634
6.	New Hampshire	62.230
7.	Nebraska	48.689
8.	Louisiana	42.725
9.	North Carolina	34.889
10.	Missouri	30.424
11.	Maryland	26.592
12.	Rhode Island	23.336
13.	Ohio	17.891
14.	Utah	11.020
15.	Michigan	8.772
16.	Georgia	8.297
17.	Florida	5.835

18, Connecticut; 19, Kansas; 20, Minnesota; 21, South Carolina; 22, Virginia, 0.000.

STANDING OF DESTROYER GROUPS ("B" RUN).

Second Group, Pacific Fleet—Preble, Perry, Stewart; division score, 66.666.
Third Group, Pacific Fleet—Lawrence, Goldsborough, Farragut; division score, 66.666.
Seventh Group, Atlantic Fleet—Reid, Preston, Flusser, Smith, Lamson; division score, 40.000.
First Group, Pacific Fleet—Whipple, Hull, Hopkins; division score, 33.333.
Tenth Group, Atlantic Fleet—Patterson, Ammen, Monaghan, Trippe, Burrows; division score, 20.000.
Ninth Group, Atlantic Fleet—Perkins, Mayrant, Walke, Sterett; division score, 12.500.
Eighth Group, Atlantic Fleet—Drayton, Paulding; division score, 0.000.

"A" AND "B" RUNS, TORPEDO CRAFT.

Lawrence, 98.824; Trippe, 88.384; Monaghan, 86.901; Perry, 81.735; Hopkins, 78.262; Drayton, 76.864; Farragut, 69.231; Burrows, 51.501; Preston, 48.946; Whipple, 47.058; Smith, 45.906; Lamson, 34.933; Ammen, 38.840; Reid, 37.485; Flusser, 34.651; Paulding, 33.928; Mayrant, 33.796; Rowan, 33.333; Hull, 25.529; Walke, 7.614; Goldsborough, 6.017; Preble, 5.970; Stewart, 4.003; Perkins, 1.575; Patterson and Sterett, 0.0.

A number of relics recovered from the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine were placed on exhibition in the corridors

of the Navy Department, May 15, where it is planned they shall remain permanently. There is a typewriter of the style common fifteen and twenty years ago. Few of the parts are distinguishable, as the body and machinery are solidly encrusted. One of the most remarkable of the relics is an electric light and porcelain shade, both of which are intact. Other relics in the collection are a rifle, a watch, a pair of marine glasses, a sword, a bugle, a flute, an exploded powder tank, an alarm clock, a chronometer, and some crockery and tableware from the captain's cabin. The crockery is not even chipped and appears as bright as when new.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Montana has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The torpedo boat destroyer Jenkins, now fitting out at Boston, Mass., will be under command of Lieut. Comdr. E. H. De Lany, who is now supervising her preparation for commission.

The U.S.S. Ajax was placed out of service at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on May 10, 1912.

The U.S.S. Jouett has been ordered placed in commission when delivered by the contractors at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Atlantic Submarine Flotilla has been temporarily assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Marietta will be turned over to the state of New Jersey within a few days for the use of the state Naval Militia.

The old U.S.S. Pensacola, which was sold by the Government some time since for \$10,000, was burned by the purchaser at San Francisco May 11, in order to secure the copper used in her construction.

Paymaster General Cowie returned to Washington May 15 from Boston, where he made some changes in line with the consolidation and co-ordination of work at the navy yard.

Every man of the crews of the U.S.S. Minnesota, Ohio and Missouri, at Boston, Mass., whose conduct class warranted it, was given shore leave from those ships May 12 and 13, and Boston streets were alive with sailors. In all nearly 5,000 sailors and marines were ashore. The Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio sailed May 13 to resume their practice work in Cape Cod Bay.

The new submarine G-2 struck the Great Egg Harbor Shoals, N.J., in a fog on the morning of May 16, and efforts to get the vessel off up to the night of May 16 proved futile. Boats from the life-saving stations took off fourteen of the crew, who were in the employ of the builders of the vessel. A revenue cutter was off the bar on the night of May 16 to aid in pulling her off the bar. The G-2 was bound for Bridgeport from Newport News with a crew furnished by her builders. One of the reasons for taking off fourteen of the builders' crew was that the captain wished to lighten the vessel. Captain Danenhauer, Mr. Parks, the electrician, Messrs. Ecklin and Wilson, engineers, and Meyers, a sailor, of Newport News, remained aboard.

The U.S. collier Lebanon left the navy yard, New York, at 8 a.m., May 17, to aid the stranded submarine G-2, ashore near Great Egg Harbor, N.J. The vessel is still in charge of the contractors, never having been delivered to the Navy Department.

The winter term of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School ended on March 22, 1912, when the cadets were granted leave until the opening of the summer term about May 6. During the vacation period the Ranger was fitted at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the annual summer cruise in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. In addition to the usual work of docking, painting and renewing, the ship has been equipped with a Marconi wireless telegraph outfit of the latest design. The Ranger sailed from Boston May 8 on a short cruise in Massachusetts Bay, calling at Provincetown. The itinerary of the cruise in foreign waters is as follows: Leave Boston May 28, arrive Fayal, Azores, June 12, 2,020 miles; leave Fayal June 17, arrive Havre, France, July 1, 1,500 miles; leave Havre July 13, arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, 180 miles; leave Plymouth July 23, arrive Malaga, Spain, Aug. 1, 1,100 miles; leave Malaga Aug. 8, arrive Algiers, Aug. 11, 400 miles; leave Algiers Aug. 17, arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 20, 450 miles; leave Gibraltar Aug. 27, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 2, 650 miles; leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 30, 3,100 miles; leave Bermuda Oct. 7, arrive Boston Oct. 12, 750 miles. Total for voyage, 10,150 miles.

The entertainment for the officers and crew of the German squadron soon to visit New York was arranged May 15 at a conference in City Hall of the members of the committee named by Mayor Gaynor. The warships will arrive Sunday, June 9, when the officers will exchange visits with the officers of the navy yard and Governors Island. The Mayor's official reception and dinner will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening, June 10. James Speyer will entertain the officers at his country residence Tuesday afternoon, June 11, and in the evening Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a dinner for the visitors. A German commens will provide the entertainment Wednesday night, June 12, and on Thursday, June 13, the warships will steam away.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in a letter to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Maryland, dated May 13, 1912, says: "You will please convey to the following named gunner's mates the Navy Department's commendation for their skillful and untiring efforts in stopping up the holes made in the underwater hull of the U.S.S. Maryland by two torpedoes during torpedo practice at San Pedro, Cal., April 23, 1912: Edward Webb, chief gunner's mate; Henry Gormley, chief gunner's mate; Frank Sprussels, gunner's mate, first class; Frank Charles Pierard, gunner's mate, first class; John Joseph Sauers, gunner's mate, second class; William Arthur Linthwaite, gunner's mate, second class; Charles Morgan Johnson, gunner's mate, third class; John Mason, gunner's mate, third class; Benjamin James, gunner's mate, third class. It is noted that in your report you state the work of making these repairs by diving and searching for these holes and closing them with iron plates and strongbacks was begun in the middle of the night, immediately after the injuries, and continued night and day with the utmost zeal and disregard of rest or relief until completed."

A derelict in mid-ocean, suspected by some mariners to be the missing British ship Erne, the fate of which has been a mystery for more than three months, was reported to the Revenue Cutter Service May 16. The derelict was sighted on May 1 about 1,750 miles east of New York, 150 miles south of the northern steamship lane and 500 miles each of where the Titanic sank. Because of the great distance of the wreckage from the American shores and the uncertainty as to its present location, no revenue cutter will be sent.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Abarenda, sailed May 14 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.
Washington, arrived May 16 at Provincetown, Mass.
Prometheus and Maryland, arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Petrol, sailed May 16 from Helena, Ark., for Memphis, Tenn.
Nebraska, arrived May 14 at Vicksburg, Miss.
Georgia and Rhode Island, arrived May 14 at Rockland, Me.
Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio, arrived May 14 at Provincetown, Mass.
Mississippi, arrived May 15 at Provincetown, Mass.
Barry, sailed May 15 from Shanghai, China, for Chinkiang, China.
Brutus, sailed May 15 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Dixie, sailed May 15 from the navy yard, New York, for Newport, R.I.
Hector, sailed May 15 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Provincetown, Mass.
Monaghan, sailed May 15 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.
Amphitrite, sailed May 15 from Memphis, Tenn., for Vicksburg, Miss., en route New Orleans.
Albany, arrived May 16 at Chefoo, China.
Massachusetts, sailed May 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Annapolis, Md.
Maverick, sailed May 16 from the navy yard, New York, for Newport, R.I.
Louisiana, sailed May 16 from Newport, R.I., for Rockland, Me.
Dixie and Monaghan, arrived Newport May 16.
Culgoa, sailed from Newport for Provincetown May 16.
Patterson, sailed from Boston for Provincetown May 16.
Georgia, Rhode Island and New Jersey, sailed from Rockland for Boston May 16.
Potomac, sailed from Washington for Norfolk May 17.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 10, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank to be a commander from Jan. 25, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses to be a commander from April 27, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Asst. Surg. Glenmore F. Clark to be a passed assistant surgeon from April 14, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons from May 4, 1912, to fill vacancies: Chester C. Wood and Cline H. Drago.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 10, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Emil A. Lichtenstein, Charles W. Crosse, Bruce R. Ware, jr., and Harry J. Abbott.
The following named midshipmen to be ensigns: Roy C. Smith, jr., Francis S. Craven, Edward B. Lapham, Carlos A. Bailey and Robert P. Mohle.
Bttn. John C. Lindberg to be a chief boatswain.
Ensign Ralph D. Weyerbacher to be an assistant naval constructor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 10.—Comdr. C. P. Eaton detached inspector Eighth Lighthouse District; to home.
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Soule detached navy yard, Washington, D.C. to command Albatross.
Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, jr., detached command McCall; home, wait orders.
Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus detached Idaho; to command McCall.
Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached Connecticut; to Celtic as executive and navigator.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Crenshaw detached Celtic; to command Stringham and Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. P. Morrison detached command Stringham; home, wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. S. H. Howard to Iowa.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Beauregard to duty connection fitting out Kentucky and on board when commissioned.
Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Duhigg appointed acting assistant surgeon from May 10, 1912.
Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce detached Tutuila, Samoa; home, wait orders.
Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Paymr. Clerk R. P. Smith resignation accepted, to take effect May 15, 1912.
Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, May 9, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
Lieut. Frank Rorschach to Cavite.
Ensign K. F. Smith detached Wilmington; to Mohican.
Asst. Surg. P. B. Ledbetter to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
Asst. Surgs. R. F. Jones and C. L. Beeching to hospital, Canacao.
Asst. Surg. R. H. Laning to Elcano.
Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Ryder to Pompey.
Passed Asst. Paymr. W. G. Neill detached Saratoga; home, wait orders.
Chaplain L. N. Taylor detached South Dakota; to hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Chaplain M. C. Gleeson to Rainbow.
Paymr. Clerk A. B. Canham appointment as paymaster's clerk revoked.

MAY 11.—Capt. Albert Gieves to commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and 3d Naval District, June 6.
Comdr. W. W. Phelps to command Iowa.
Lieut. Comdr. G. O. Sweet detached Iowa; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. De Lany detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty fitting out and in command of Jenkins when commissioned.

Lieut. C. P. Huff detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Idaho as ordnance officer.
Lieut. C. S. McWhorter detached New Jersey; home, wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. F. Emerson detached Georgia; home, wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. E. Clark detached Louisiana; home, wait orders.
Acting Asst. Surg. C. E. Treibly detached Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to Marine Recruiting Station, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Acting Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose detached Marine Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y.; to Marine Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.
Acting Asst. Surg. A. R. Schier detached Marine Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.; to Marine Recruiting Station, St. Paul, Minn.

Naval Constr. D. R. Battles resignation accepted to take effect June 1, 1912.
Mach. W. D. Snyder to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chief Carp. Frank Gilbert detached Maine; to Idaho.
Carp. R. E. Wilkinson to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 13.—Comdr. C. A. Brand placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 9, 1912.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Goldman placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 9, 1912; to home.
Chief Gun. Charles Hierdahl detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Maryland.

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REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

Week of May 11, 1912.

MAY 3.—Capt. S. M. Landrey ordered to temporary duty in connection with the quarantine barge Chipman.

MAY 5.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson assigned to temporary duty in connection with the examination of engineer cadets.

MAY 6.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding officer of the Androscoggin for duty in connection with the target practice of that vessel.

MAY 7.—Capt. J. E. Reinburg ordered to proceed to Washington and report at the Department.

A retiring board is convened to meet May 20, 1912, at 10 a.m., for the examination of Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Detail for the board: Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, president; Senior Capt. Howard Emery, member; Engr-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, member; P. A. Surg. Edward Francis, member, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S.; P. A. Surg. Arthur M. Stimson, member, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S.; 2d Lieut. William Williams, recorder.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Doron leave revoked, ordered to proceed to New London for temporary duty on Itasca.

Second Lieut. J. P. Gray granted thirty days' leave, to commence June 1.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout granted fifty days' leave, to commence May 17.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay granted sixty days' leave, to commence on arrival in United States of steamer leaving San Juan June 5.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty granted eight days' leave, to begin May 23.

MAY 8.—Capt. W. W. Joynes ordered to Norfolk for physical examination.

MAY 9.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David ordered to temporary duty on Winona.

MAY 11.—Capt. R. O. Crisp assigned to temporary duty in command of the Itasca.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs ordered to assume command of the Itasca upon her arrival at New London, relieving Capt. R. O. Crisp.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Turner ordered to the Miami; granted ten days' leave en route.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green, 1st Lieut. W. H. Hunter, 2d Lieut. E. D. Jones, J. F. McGourty and J. J. Hutson and Civilian Instr. C. E. Dimick assigned to duty on the Itasca in addition to their duties at the School of Instruction.

MAY 13.—Second Lieut. F. L. Austin granted two days' leave, commencing May 14, 1912.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted one day's leave May 18, 1912.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. H. Young granted ten days' extension of leave.

MAY 14.—Cadet D. P. Marvin from School of Instruction to the Androscoggin.

Cadet W. P. Kain from the School of Instruction to the Tuscarora.

Cadet E. J. Todd detached from the School of Instruction to the Onondaga.

Cadet J. F. Farley from the School of Instruction to the Morrill.

Cadet F. J. Birkett from the School of Instruction to the Morrill.

Cadet C. H. Abel from the School of Instruction to the Seminole.

Cadet J. M. Earp from the School of Instruction to the Woodbury.

Cadet F. J. Sexton from the School of Instruction to the Seneca.

Cadet G. U. Stewart from the School of Instruction to the Seneca.

Cadet E. M. Webster from the School of Instruction to the Apache.

A board is to meet at the Treasury Department to examine the papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers. Detail for the board: Constr. J. Q. Walton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotschmar and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover.

MAY 15.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover granted one day's leave May 16, 1912.

Civilian Instr. R. E. Mason granted forty-three days' leave, commencing May 19.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Unalga.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Unalga.

MAY 16.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear granted an extension of leave for sixty days on account of sickness, to date from May 10, 1912.

Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen ordered to Woods Hole, Mass., to inspect the steam machinery of the Acushnet.

Capt. James A. Brown, commanding the revenue cutter Algonquin, stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of May 2 reports that on April 28, while moored at Santo Domingo City, the Algonquin picked up radiogram signal from steamer Julia Luckenbach, giving position, but the Algonquin could not reach the position indicated under thirty hours, and knowing the Red "D" steamers Caracas and Philadelphia were within seventy-five miles of her, cabled collector of customs at San Juan for further information; received information from him that she was making six knots per hour for San Juan. At 4:30 p.m. April 29 got under way to assist Luckenbach, if necessary, and at 1:15 p.m. of April 30 intercepted her and offered assistance. At request of master conveyed vessel to San Juan, P.R.

The revenue cutter Itasca sailed May 16 from South Baltimore, Md., for the school of instructions, New London, Conn., for the purpose of receiving the cadets on board for the summer's practice cruise, beginning June 4.

The revenue cutter Bear reported, via Fort Worden, that she had sailed on May 14 for Unalaska.

Capt. John G. Berry, revenue cutter Seminole, stationed at Wilmington, N.C., reports that on May 7 the Seminole left Wilmington in search of wreckage and sighted two masts on May 8 sticking fifteen to twenty feet out of the water, which was removed by gun-cotton mines, and the masts, having been blown clear of the rigging, were taken in tow to Southport, N.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

MCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

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THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 14, 1912.

Three times a week, thirty apprentice seamen from St. Helena will be detailed to the Naval Y.M.C.A. to instruct in swimming in the large pool there, as there are no facilities at St. Helena for learning, and the river is not considered healthy. Under C. H. Goodwin, physical director, each class will contain thirty enlisted men for a half hour's class.

Miss Alice Hibbett was hostess, followed by bridge Friday, for her guests, Mrs. Minnetter and Mrs. Plummer, of Petersburg, Va. The place-cards were tiny painted dolls on cards with a pink rose. Other guests were Mesdames Acker, Garton, Strine, Murdoch, Garrison, Misses Williams, Priddy, Hope and Nash. The three bridge prizes, fancy jabots, were won by Misses Hope, Williams and Priddy. Mrs. Minnetter and Mrs. Plummer received guest prizes of silk stockings. Mr. Alexander Stark was hostess at luncheon at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. George Dunn, of Washington.

Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court entertained at a launch party to Lake Drummond, via Dismal Swamp Canal, Saturday, for Miss Carrie Voight, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Bessie Howard, Lieutenant Johnston, Ensigns Beardsall and McFarland. Miss Mary Wilson entertained at cards Saturday evening for Miss Pidgeon, of Washington, Miss Aline Kelly and Ensigns McFarland, Beardsall, Russell.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Jordan gave a dinner at their home, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., last Friday week for their mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss. Other guests were Bishop and Mrs. Morrison, of Illinois, Dean and Mrs. Hare, of Davenport, Ill., Col. and Mrs. Burr and Miss Davis, of San Antonio. Mrs. Bland William was hostess at luncheon last week for Mrs. Thomas Janney, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Mrs. Elliott Heath, Mrs. Norman Bell and Mrs. Collins Armstead.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss returned from a five months' visit to her daughters, Mrs. John H. Read, jr., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and is the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burruss, Edgewater, before opening her home, Duke street, Norfolk. Mrs. Harry B. Jordan arrived yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Burruss and her mother. She will be joined, in June, by Captain Jordan, and sail during the month for the Philippines, where he has been ordered.

Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Mayo are spending part of their honeymoon with Mr. Wyndham Mayo, of Polkman Place, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert A. Abernathy have taken an apartment in the Botetourt, Norfolk, for the summer. Mr. C. H. Kuhlman, of Houston, Texas, arrived last week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henke, for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Leonie Henke, to Paymaster Bethen. Miss Bessie Kelly spent last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Fort Monroe. Ensign and Mrs. W. C. Wickham are spending part of their honeymoon at the Wickham country home, near Ashland, Va.

Major Jesse M. Baker, U.S.A., of Philadelphia, spent last week in Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle have returned to the yard from a visit to Washington. Mrs. Clifford Millard and Miss Lois Millard, whose engagement to Midshipman Ueberroth has been recently announced, are spending a week in Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Garton, of Des Moines, are guests of their son and daughter, Med. Dir. and Mrs. William Garton. Lieut. and Mrs. Watson will leave the Holland, Norfolk, soon for Boston, and Lieutenant Watson will command the U.S.S. Celtic.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 16, 1912.

The old powder magazines in Castle Williams were demolished some time ago. The work of building a new guard-house within the Castle has been begun, and is progressing favorably. It will be a great improvement in the administration of the post, and architecturally will add a great deal to the interior interest of Col. Jonathan Williams's fort of 1807-11. The historic continuity is incidentally preserved by the use of the same stone in the new construction.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, of Washington, visited their daughter, Mrs. Townsend Whelen, last week. Major and Mrs. Shattuck have been giving a series of dinners for their friends in the garrison; on the 3d their guests were Col. and Mrs. Mervin L. Maus, Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham and Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith.

Mrs. Rogers Birnie gave a charming luncheon on the 11th. There were present Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Frank H. Burton and Mrs. E. B. Smith. Bridge was played after luncheon. Other bridge parties during the week have been at Mrs. John A. Hull's, who gave one for Mrs. Charles W. Fenton on the 14th, of six tables; and Mrs. George E. Thorne's, a party of five tables. The prizes, casseroles, were won by Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. George R. Cecil, Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. Crafton and Mrs. Margaret Schofield.

Mrs. Stephen C. Mills has been visiting friends in North Adams and Washington. Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Thorne, Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss Helen Cecil and Lieut. J. G. Taylor. Mrs. Haskell, of Richmond, is visiting her brother-in-law, Lieut. Marion W. Howze. Capt. Charles H. Paine has returned from a ten days' leave in the Adirondacks. Lieut. J. G. Taylor, temporarily assigned to duty with the 29th Infantry, and Lieutenant Herbert, M.R.C., are at the bachelor quarters.

Arrangements have been made for the annual church parade of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Engineer Corps, Col. Walter B. Hotchkin commanding, on Sunday afternoon, May 26. An informal dance was given by the bachelor officers of the post at their mess for the young ladies of the garrison on Wednesday evening.

Col. William M. Black gave a lecture at Corbin Hall on Saturday, May 11. The subject was "The Story of the Maine," illustrated by stereoscopic pictures, and the lecture was a most interesting and valuable one, tracing the history of the Maine from its arrival in Havana Harbor to the final disposition and burial at sea. The lecture was attended by officers and ladies of the post and soldiers who appreciated the opportunity of learning from such high authority the actual facts in the case and the remarkable engineering work by which the ship was raised from its resting place. Colonel Black has given friends in the garrison a number of relics taken from the Maine, among others a six-pound projectile which has been mounted, among other relics, in the chapel.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 9.—First Lieut. W. M. Small detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Panama, May 25.

First Lieut. C. L. Gawne and 2d Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Panama, May 25.

Second Lieut. A. J. White detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, D.C.; to Panama, May 25.

MAY 11.—First Lieut. E. A. Ostermann detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to Panama, May 25.

MAY 13.—Major W. G. Powell, A.P.M., detached Headquarters U.S.M.C., June 25; to San Francisco.

Capt. E. S. Yates, retired, placed on retired list from May 9, 1912; detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, D.C.; to his home.

MAY 14.—Capt. J. M. Salladay, one month sick leave.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to U.S.S. Idaho.

Second Lieut. C. C. Riner detached U.S.S. Idaho; to Recruit Depot, Philadelphia.

MAY 15.—First Lieut. A. A. Cunningham detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Naval Academy.

ORDERS 6, MAY 6, 1912, U.S.M.C.

1. It is desired that, as far as practicable, the sea and foreign service of enlisted men of the Marine Corps be equalized and that men be not permitted to perform a large proportion of foreign service, with the attendant increased pay and time for retirement, to the exclusion of others. It is therefore directed that commanding marine officers, when detailing men for foreign service, shall not, without specific authority from these headquarters, select any man who has not thirty-four months to serve in his current enlistment, nor, in the case of re-enlisted men, anyone who, in his preceding enlistment, completed two years' foreign service. Commanding officers will obtain from the man concerned the information as to foreign service performed, verifying, if possible, this information from his discharge certificate. Hereafter recruiting officers will enter in the service-record book the amount of foreign service performed by men in their preceding enlistment. In the new service-record book a space will be provided for this purpose.

2. When enlisted men are transferred by staff returns from any post or detachment, the marine officer or non-commissioned officer in command thereof, when transmitting their staff returns, will inform the commanding officer of the post or staff returns, which the transfers are made as to the time at which the men so transferred may be expected to arrive, and also as to the cause of any delay that may be anticipated.

3. Par. 12, Marine Corps Order No. 3 (Series 1912), is amended to read as follows:

When a straggler from another post is apprehended or surrenders within ten days from the time of his original absence, the commanding officer of the barracks from which he is absent shall be notified immediately by telegraph, giving the date and hour of delivery or surrender.

ORDERS 7, MAY 6, 1912, U.S.M.C.

1. It having been brought to the attention of these headquarters that the field hats of officers and men are in many instances improperly shaped after issue, it is hereby directed that the field hat shall be worn in the shape issued by the quartermaster, with the crown creased from front to rear. This crease will be the crown creased from front to rear. The change in the hat as issued be permitted, except a slight turning down of the brim in front to protect the eyes from the sun. The hat ornament will be fastened in its proper place and through only one thickness of the hat.

2. Commanding officers of organizations, posts or detachments will be held accountable that the campaign hats are

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 14, 1912.

West Point is becoming really beautiful once more; the almost constant rain has done wonders in bringing out the rich green of the plain and the newly sown grass on the broad lawn in front of the gymnasium may be plainly seen. The gorgeous tulips in the Superintendent's garden are a delight to the eye, combining as they do all the brightest colors in one harmonious whole. The woods are full of violets and columbines, and around the old quarters the apple-blossoms and lilacs are making their belated bows. An old hedge, planted in 1863, which surrounded the hotel has been taken away, but the lilacs are left. The grading around Execution Hollow is being rapidly finished and the size of the plain is materially increased thereby, especially as the walk which formerly cut across that corner of the plain has been sodded over. A new walk is being made around the outer corner of the battery. The athletic field is being thoroughly drained so that when the football season begins the players will not have to swim around on wet days. The tennis courts are in active service, and on all pleasant days numbers of golf players are out on the plain. The tourist season is beginning, too, for automobiles find this a pleasant spot in which to rest. But after all the most potent sign of approaching summer is the singing of the yearling class on the battery after supper. Their joyful notes may be heard from afar.

The week had been full of gaiety; visitors are arriving daily as graduation time draws nearer. Major and Mrs. Tracy, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, have been much entertained. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Morey gave a beautiful bridge for her house guest, Miss Marguerite Coleman, of San Antonio. Mrs. Stuart won a silver frame, Mrs. Fieberger a silver vase and Mrs. Baer silk stockings. Miss Coleman's guest prize was a pink crocheted handkerchief bag. The guests were Meses. Fieberger, Robinson, Stuart, Holt, Keefe, Wilcox, Gordon, Sladen, Jewett, G. G. Bartlett, Clifford Jones, Alley, Cocheu, Bethel, Maybach, Baer, Darrah, Hammond, Stillinger and Pritchett. Mrs. Sladen served cream and Mrs. Robinson poured tea, Mrs. J. S. Jones and Mrs. Asensio coming in at tea time.

Colonel Keefe has gone to Washington to attend the Red Cross Convention. Mrs. Lemly, of Washington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Robinson gave a beautiful luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Tracy, sister of Mrs. Darrah. Others present Meses. Darrah, Morey, Bethel, Maybach, Dunwoody, Jewett and Miss Coleman. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Dohs entertained at a bridge of four tables. Guests: Meses. Fieberger, Robinson, Holt, Clayton, Jewett, Baer, McKell, Boak, Thomlinson, Dickman, Benedict, Westover, Donovan, Green, Fiske and Clifford Jones. The prizes, wrappings of yellow, held pretty embroidered card table covers, which were won by Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Clifford Jones and Mrs. McKell. Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Boak poured.

Lieut. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Mrs. Stillinger and Captain Long. At the club on the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond's guests were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Newell. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. DeArmond, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Tracy. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson. Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fiske, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomlinson.

Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey were dinner hosts on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Clayton. Lieutenant Riley entertained at dinner at the club on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Alley and their guest, Miss Root, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Lieutenant Edwards. Mrs. Fieberger entertained at a bridge party and luncheon on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Maybach. Other guests were Meses. Robinson, Stuart, Bethel, Pillsbury, Jewett, Morey, Baer, Darrah, Dunwoody; prize-winners, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Jewett.

Col. and Mrs. Sladen gave a large dinner party on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Tracy, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody also entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. Maybach and Col. and Mrs. Bethel. On Saturday evening there was a large and very pretty cadet hop. Mrs. Riggs received with Cadet Danielson. Before the hop Miss Barry gave a dinner for the Misses MacBride, Hamilton and Anderson and Cadets Schneider, Maxwell, Whiteside and Youngs. Mrs. Keefe entertained at dinner for her house guests, Misses Vaughan, of New York, and Mr. Ted Kiendl, of the Columbia team, and Cadets Denn, Wood and Devore. Mrs. J. S. Jones gave a cadet dinner for her house guests, the Misses Cecil, before the hop. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner were Cadets Holliday and Paddock.

Lieutenant Curry's guests at dinner on Saturday were his mother, Mrs. Curry, and Miss Furlong, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang's guest for the week-end was Miss Chase of Governors Island. The Misses Bartlett and Ely, of New York, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. F. K. Hill, of the Navy, came up on Saturday and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon and at the game of baseball afterward. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Tracy, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Bethel gave a large cadet dinner on Sunday for her house guest and cousin,

Miss Olive Willson, of Philadelphia, here to spend the month of May.

The Reading Club love feast and spring business meeting was held on Thursday at the home of the President, Mrs. Jewett. Twenty members enjoyed the charming luncheon served at two long tables. The voting resulted in the unanimous election of Mrs. Riggs for president and in the re-election of Mrs. Robinson as vice-president, and Mrs. Asensio as secretary and treasurer. The club adjourned until the first Thursday in October.

Mrs. E. B. Babbitt is Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guest for the week. Captain Morey spent the week-end at New Haven as guest of Professor and Mrs. Adams. Lieut. and Mrs. McKell's guest for the hop and week-end was Miss Broadhurst, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Chicago, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Helen MacBride, of Passaic, and Miss Rachel Hamilton, of Indianapolis, spent the week-end as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs.

Miss Estelle Crain, of Washington, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jewett. Mrs. Ansell, wife of Capt. Samuel Ansell, and children are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Logan. The tournament of the Tuesday Evening Card Club was finished last week at the meeting held with Col. and Mrs. Bethel, and the club has suspended further meetings until the fall. The tournament prizes were won by Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Jewett and Colonel Bethel. Mrs. G. G. Bartlett entertained the Friday Auction Club. This club will hold meetings for several weeks longer. The Monday Club closed its season at its meeting with Mrs. Hammond and prizes were won by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Cocheu. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones were hosts of the Tuesday Evening Club and Mrs. Hammond and Lieutenant Pritchett won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained the Wednesday Club.

Mr. Fred G. Plummer, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, lectured to the members of the First Class of cadets on Thursday afternoon on "The Work of the Forest Service." Miss Barry played a violin solo, Handel's Largo at the evening service in the cadet chapel on Sunday. At the morning service in the cadet chapel the cadet choir sang "The Light, the Truth and the Way," by Koschat, Cadet Wood singing the solo.

On Saturday afternoon the second team lost a game of baseball to the Mt. Pleasant Academy team, 7-5.

The cadet nine defeated Columbia on Saturday by a score of 7 to 1, making it five straight victories for the home team. In the first the cadets made five runs in their half. Two errors by Columbia and bases on balls to Cook and Ulloa and a timely single by Hyatt with the bags full made the scores. In the seventh West Point scored two more on scratch hits by Harrison and Sadtler and one error. The visitors made their lone run in the ninth on an error after two men were out. Hyatt was in the box for the cadets and would have shut them out had it not been for one error in the last inning, not a man reaching third up to this time. The nines were: Army—Whiteside, 3b.; Merrill, r.f.; Harrison, l.f.; Cook, 1b.; Lyman, c.; Sadtler, 2b.; Ulloa, c.f.; Milliken, s.s.; Hyatt, p. Columbia—Ferguson, c.f.; Williams, c.; Camiso, 2b.; Lommell, r.f.; Kiendl, 1b.; Bailey, l.f.; Friedrich, 3b.; Gretsche, s.s.; Ulrich, p.; Rothwell, p. First base on errors—West Point, 5; Columbia, 4. Left on bases—West Point, 6; Columbia, 6. Two base hits—Harrison, Williams. First base on balls—Off Ulrich, 4; Rothwell, 1. Struck out—By Ulrich, 1; Rothwell, 1; by Hyatt, 9. Hit by pitcher—By Hyatt (Lommell). Stolen bases—Merrill, Harrison, Lyman, 2; Sadtler. Umpires—Kennedy and Marshall. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 16, 1912.

Preparations for commencement week are already in the air. It is declared that the occasion will be graced by the largest naval display that has ever taken place at Annapolis in the presence of squadrons of both Germany and America and ranking naval officers and diplomats of both nations. The day preceding graduation the German officers will inspect the Academy and then will lunch with Superintendent Gibbons. The following is the program of the commencement exercises:

Saturday, June 1, baseball between Army and Navy.

Sunday, June 2, baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, June 3, reception of the Board of Visitors; reception of the Board socially by Superintendent Gibbons at 4 p.m.; dress parade by the brigade at 6 p.m.; performance of "The Masqueraders."

Tuesday, June 4, at 9:15 a.m., street riot and skirmish drill by the 1st Battalion; 10:15, Artillery drill by the 2d Battalion; 2:30 p.m., inspection of buildings and grounds by the Board; 6 p.m. dress parade; 8 p.m., dinner at the Superintendent's in honor of the Board; second performance of "The Masqueraders."

Wednesday, June 5, competitive Artillery drill for the award of points in the flag competition; 3 p.m., target practice at the Academy rifle range; 6 p.m., dress parade; 8 p.m., garden party in honor of the graduates.

Thursday, June 6, at 9:15 a.m., competitive Infantry drill; 1 p.m., luncheon at the Superintendent's in honor of the German officers; 2 p.m., torpedo and gun drills by the 1st Division; 4:30 p.m., practical engineering exercises by the 2d Battalion; 6 p.m., dress parade and presentation of colors for general excellence during Academic term; 7:30 p.m., annual reunion, election of officers and dinner of the Graduates' Association; 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., First Class German.

Friday, June 7, 10 a.m., graduation exercise in the armory; 5 p.m., band concert at the old band stand; 8:30 p.m., the farewell ball.

Invitations have been sent by the class of 1913, U.S. Naval Academy, to the farewell ball to be given on Friday, June 7, to the graduates. Each Second Class, as it succeeds to the grade, tenders this social function to the class above them as it leaves the school. The following is the committee of the farewell ball: W. H. P. Blandy, chairman; Thomas G. Berrien, Robin B. Daugherty, Charles B. Hazeltine, Walter Owen Henry, Carl T. Hull, Gordon Hutchins, George B. Junkin, Paul A. Stevens, Harold C. Van Valch and Valentine Wood.

The Lucky Bag, the annual publication of the graduating class of the Naval Academy, will be issued this year on Decoration Day, a week earlier than is usual. It will be highly pictorial, having had the ability of a talented artist at its command in Mdsn. H. M. Kieffer, its art editor. The aim has been to make the illustrations tell at a glance the scope of the work. The contents specifically are kept a profound secret until the day of issue. The publication staff is: Editor-in-chief, Mdsn. H. E. Saunders; business manager, Mdsn. R. S. Haggart; art editor, Mdsn. H. M. Kieffer; photograph editor, Mdsn. J. L. King.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, the constant friend of the midshipmen and the Naval Academy, has made a handsome contribution to the building fund of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Annapolis. Many members of the M.E. Church, South, come to the Naval Academy, and there has never been a church of their denomination here. The effort is now being made to erect one, and when the matter was called to Colonel Thompson's attention he responded with his usual liberality. Mrs. Thompson, widow of Lieut. J. J. Blandon, U.S.N., has been confined to the Emergency Hospital here for several weeks with rheumatism.

Mrs. Jessop, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., will spend the week-end here with Commo. and Mrs. W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., who have taken apartments here until after the Naval Academy commencement. Mrs. Hogg will chaperone a number of young ladies, among whom will be Miss Maud B. Simpson, Misses Lucy and Callie Hoke-Smith and Miss Helen Heyl. Ensign J. A. L. Zenor, U.S.N., spent the week-end here. Mrs. Charles S. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., is here visiting her son, Lieut. T. F. Caldwell, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Wainwright, U.S.N., and Miss Jeanne Powers have left for the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., the aviator, has arrived here, where aviation will shortly be recommenced.

The Syracuse crews, first and second, that are to row the Navy on Saturday, arrived here May 16 with their boats. They brought enough substitutes to constitute the third eight and the crews took a spin on the Severn, an additional boat being loaned them by the midshipmen.

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Bucknell lost Saturday's twelve-inning game to the midshipmen by 8 to 7. The nines alternated in the lead, and in the twelfth, the Navy batted out the winning run before a hand had been retired. The midshipmen took the lead with three runs in the first, but were passed by a single run in the fourth. In the eighth, the Navy made another bunch of three, but a double tally in the ninth by Bucknell made further playing unnecessary. Vaiden, the first Navy man up in the ninth, hit for two bases, and Fisher scored him with a clean single.

Cornell defeated Columbia and the Naval Academy in a three-cornered field and track meet here Saturday afternoon. The victors won 48 points, to 41½ secured by Columbia and 27½ by the midshipmen. Cornell showed marked superiority in the distance events, but in all the others the contests were excellent and Cornell was pressed hard. No intercollegiate records were broken, but the performances were uniformly good. Columbia made a clean sweep in the broad jump, the only event in which any team made a clean up. In the high hurdles, the Naval Academy, with Dirkins and Miller, took first and second, and Cornell made a like performance in the mile run and in the half mile. Cornell had a considerably larger list of entries than either of its opponents. The events and winners of firsts were:

100-yd. dash, Jacobs, Columbia, 10 1-5 secs.; 120-yd. hurdles, Dickens, Naval Academy, 16 1-5 secs.; mile run, Snyder, Cornell, 4 min. 31 2-5 secs.; 440-yd. dash, Bensib, Columbia, 50 2-5 secs.; two-mile run, Finch, Cornell, 10 min. 3 4-5 secs.; 220-yd. hurdles, Miller, Naval Academy, 26 2-5 secs.; 220-yd. dash, Bennett, Cornell, 23 1-5 secs.; half mile run, Jones, Cornell, 1 min. 56 3-5 secs.; shot put, Beatty, Columbia, 45 ft. 6½ ins.; hammer throw, Hintze, Naval Academy, 142 ft. 5 ins.; pole vault, Fritz, Cornell, and Babcock, Columbia, tied, 12 ft. 4½ ins.; high jump, Babcock, Columbia, 5 ft. 8½ ins.; broad jump, Babcock, Columbia, 22 ft. 11½ ins.

High winds which stirred up white caps caused the Columbia-Naval Academy boat race to be called off Saturday afternoon. The race between the fours of the Academy and the Arundel Boat Club of Baltimore was also called off. The Naval Academy lacrosse team defeated the Mt. Washington twelve here on May 9 in a spirited game by the score of 3 to 0. At baseball last week the Navy won by the score of St. John's 0, Navy 12.

The midshipmen won from Georgetown on the tennis courts Saturday, not allowing their opponents a set. The summary: Singles—Fulton, Naval Academy, defeated Delban, Georgetown, 6-1, 6-3; Parmelee, N.A., defeated Brosseau, G., 6-0, 6-2; Godfrey, N.A., defeated Waymard, G., 6-4, 6-3; Popham, N.A., defeated Boyle, G., 6-4, 8-6. Doubles—Parmelee and Fulton, N.A., defeated Boyle and Waymard, G., 6-0, 6-1; Popham and Godfrey, N.A., defeated Delban and Brosseau, G., 6-1, 6-2.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., May 14, 1912.

The 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Inf., is now garrisoning this post and the scenes of activity that marked the post during occupancy by former commands are being repeated. The battalion is up to its full strength, although upon its arrival at the post four weeks ago, the command numbered but eighty men. They found upon arrival here 100 recruits and these have been gradually merged into the organization. Later eighty-five more recruits arrived from Fort Slocum. The officers are now engaged in building up the respective companies of the battalion. The arrival of the 3d Infantry inaugurates another régime of the white U.S. soldier in this section. The colored troops of the 24th Infantry were at Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks for three years and six months, leaving here last November. From their departure a company of the 29th Infantry, Captain Clement commanding, occupied the post. The 1st Battalion arrived in command of Major Maury Nichols, senior major of the regiment, who remained but five days going on leave of two months to Washington and other places. He intends visiting his mother at Washington, whom he has not seen for many years. The officers, upon their arrival were quartered at the Hotel Pontiac, the splendid new hostelry recently opened in Oswego. While Major Nichols was seated in the rotunda of the hotel, the night of his arrival, he was greeted by Elliott B. Mott, a prominent Oswego banker and manufacturer. They were classmates at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, thirty years ago, and had not seen each other since.

Following the departure of Major Nichols, the command of the post devolved upon Capt. R. C. Langdon. The other officers at the post are Capt. Paul Giddings, Lieutenant Dickinson, adjutant, Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, post Q.M. and C.S.; Lieutenants Everington, Hutchinson, Crafton and Coker. It is expected that others will join the command soon. It is believed that Major Nichols may be promoted in the very near future, and that if he does return it will be as lieutenant colonel.

First Lieut. M. E. Malloy, who has been on leave at his home in Indiana, has returned to the post. He expects to be relieved of duty here in June and sent to the Army School at Fort Leavenworth for preparation for the signal service. All the officers at the post were guests of Capt. T. A. Ball and the officers of Co. D, 3d N.Y. Inf., at a complimentary dinner given at the Hotel Pontiac May 1, to Major John T. Sadtler, of the New York National Guard. Following the dinner, the officers attended the Old Guards ball at the Oswego armory. The compliment of entertainment is being repaid by the post officers by a dinner at the Pontiac this evening. Captain Ball and Lieutenants Martin and Pitts are guests.

Interest in athletics is already well developed among the

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have left for Topeka, after a visit with Captain Leavitt's father, Chaplain Leavitt. They leave June 1 for their station at Fort Wright, Wash., thence to Panama.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Leasure, 7th Inf., left Sunday for Philadelphia, where they will be joined by Mrs. Leasure's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and sister, Miss Mary Doyle, going thence to New York to sail for an extended trip abroad. Mrs. Walter E. Hilton was honored at a delightful musical entertainment Thursday afternoon given by her sister, Mrs. Percy L. Jones, the participants being Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. J. W. Furlow, Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, Mrs. G. S. Spalding, Mrs. C. R. Day, Mrs. A. C. Voris, Mrs. A. G. Lott, Miss Shug Reaume and Miss Hall, of New York. Miss Josephine Bird and Miss Harriett Young, of Kansas City, were guests for the hop Friday night of Capt. and Mrs. Wallace.

Miss Dorothy Fessenden, guest of her sister, Mrs. R. G. Peck and Lieutenant Peck, leaves June 1, accompanied by Mrs. Peck, for her home at Highland Park, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin M. Madison, 7th Inf., will leave about May 20 for their summer vacation, which will include visits at Minneapolis, Toronto and the Muskogee Lakes.

Mrs. A. C. Voris entertained with a charming tea Tuesday for Mrs. Henry H. Worthington, of Detroit, Mich., guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Smalley and Lieutenant Smalley. Mr. Newcomb Smith, who has passed his entrance examination for West Point, is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Newcomb, of Atchison, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. McEntee entertained for the hop Friday night, Miss Joyce Bishop, of Carthage, Mo., and Miss Louise Sanderson, of Oklahoma City. Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf., Militaire Attache at Quito, Ecuador, will arrive in July for examination for promotion. Mrs. Traber Norman and daughter, Brownie Norman, leave shortly for a visit with Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Mrs. O. S. Eskridge was hostess at a tea Thursday and was assisted by Mesdames William Kelly, E. B. Gose, Isaac Erwin, Lawrence Halstead and I. W. Leonard. Col. and Mrs. E. E. Hatch are at home at the Phelps residence in the city. Mrs. George Van Orden was hostess at a delightful bridge party Saturday in honor of Mrs. G. A. Beauchamp, of Holton, Kas. The prizes were awarded to Mesdames M. J. Lenihan, C. C. Goddard and Irving Parmerter, and the guests were Mesdames C. C. Goddard, Amanda Porter, E. S. Catlin, F. B. Watson, M. C. Smith, Traber Norman, Ezra B. Fuller, A. P. Buffington and Willis Carothers.

Co. G, Engrs., baseball team defeated Co. M, 7th Inf., last week, 29 to 4. Co. G, Engrs., defeated Co. H, Engrs., this week, 10 to 5.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 15, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett gave a dinner last Wednesday for Miss Adele Armstrong, of St. Louis, house guest of Mrs. Arthur Lee, of Washington. Miss Valeria Garrard, the past month a guest of Mrs. Pruyn and Miss Pruyn, of Albany, N.Y., returned home last Thursday. Mrs. F. O. Johnson was hostess at dinner Thursday evening in honor of her niece, Miss Edwards, of San Antonio. Miss Howard and Mr. Cunningham, cousins of Mrs. Johnson, have been visiting her. Mrs. F. O. Johnson and her guests went to Old Point, Va., to spend the week-end at the Chamberlin.

Miss Mary Stewart Winter, daughter of Major and Mrs. F. A. Winter, spent several days lately as the guest of Miss Floy Barnhardt. The wedding of Miss May Byrne and Lieut. Bethel Simpson has been postponed from June until October owing to the recent severe illness of Miss Byrne.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brander, of North Carolina, have been visiting their brother, Chaplain Brander. Mr. and Mrs. Patton and Miss Patton, parents and sister of Lieut. George Patton, are at the Raleigh in Washington. Mrs. Teresa Dean spent last week at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rumbough and Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett were hosts at dinner Saturday before the hop. Major John Allen, Med. Corps, was at supper after the hop Saturday for about a hundred guests. Major Allen left on a month's leave Monday, part of which he will spend at his home in Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. F. S. Foltz has recently made a trip to Cuba, where he went to inspect the Rural Guards. Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Lane, Miss Garrard, Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Captain Kirkpatrick and Chaplain Brander attended the White House garden party Friday afternoon.

Capt. Le Roy Eltinge is on temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. W. W. Overton returned yesterday from several days' leave spent in New York city. Capt. Warren Dean was host at luncheon on Monday and a dinner Tuesday. Mrs. F. O. Johnson gave a small bridge party Monday afternoon and a dinner that evening for her house guests, Miss Edwards, Miss Howard and Mr. Cunningham.

Mrs. Johnson left yesterday for Fort Riley, Kas., to join Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, who is taking the Field Officers' Course there. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd and Dr. and Mrs. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer returned to-day from Norfolk, where they have been guests of Lieutenant Downer's mother and sister.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 11, 1912.

Mrs. E. M. Huckins, mother of Mrs. James A. Irons, who has been at Fort Leavenworth visiting her other daughters, Mrs. George H. Estes and Mrs. Richardson, is here to remain for a time with Col. and Mrs. Irons. Mrs. Webster, wife of Major Frank D. Webster, and her two children arrived at the same time from Fort Leavenworth, also Mrs. McCleery, mother of Lieut. John S. McCleery, to visit her son for a time. Mrs. John M. Craig, wife of Lieutenant Craig, is here from San Francisco, and Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hess who are to be stationed here, leave San Francisco soon for Douglas. Major Clarence J. Manley, Med. Corps, has returned from Washington.

A most delightful hop was that of May 10, at which the officers and ladies of Fort Douglas entertained a number of their friends from town. The post hop room was brilliantly lighted, and the punch bowl in one corner was set in a bower of spring blossoms. Beneath the great silken flag Mrs. Frederick Perkins and Mrs. George B. Pond received. Following the hop Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker entertained more than a score of friends at a chafing-dish supper for Mrs. O. B. Myer; Mrs. Hoffman assisting Mrs. Harker in entertaining.

Officers of the post have formed a new tennis club and are making ready to play the town club during the summer months. The courts, which were put in fine shape a year or so ago, are being overhauled. None of the ladies has taken up the sport as yet. The players so far are Capt. A. M. Shipp, Frederick G. Kellond, George B. Pond, A. W. Foreman, Lieut. J. A. Early, W. C. Wise, Hugh M. Nelly and John S. McCleery.

Beginning Sunday, May 12, the 20th Infantry band will give four open air concerts a week. The general public are warm admirers of the regimental band. The concerts will be given Sunday mornings from 10:15 to 11:15, and from 4 until 5 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The Sunday morning concert will be followed by guard mount and its attendant ceremonies.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh M. Nelly entertained a merry party at their quarters Thursday evening prior to the departure of Mrs. Nelly for the East. Five tables of bridge were enjoyed and a chafing-dish supper served later. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dailey and Lieut. P. G. Wrightson. Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham entertained Sunday at supper in honor of Gen. Scott Shipp and his daughter, Mrs. Huger, who left on Tuesday for their home in Virginia, after a delightful visit here with Captain Shipp. Others in the party were Major Frank D. Webster and Lieutenant McCleery. Lieut. and Mrs. Bertam P. Johnson entertained delightfully at bridge on Tuesday, having two dozen friends in to enjoy the game and a delicious supper which followed. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dailey and Lieut. J. A. Early.

Mrs. Ulline and the girls have joined Major Willis Ulline in

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Denver, and they are now settled there. Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls have left for their new station, Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Hugh M. Nelly left on Saturday for a stay of some months with her parents at her old home in Nebraska. Mrs. O. B. Meyer and her children leave next week for Fort Leavenworth to join Captain Meyer. Mrs. R. N. Campbell has returned from a stay of some time in California and is at her country home near here for the summer.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 10, 1912.

The seventh annual regimental dinner of the officers of the 18th Infantry was held Saturday night at the officers' mess and was a thoroughly well appointed function. Colonel Davis was a most efficient chairman of the committee on arrangements. The table decorations were in red and green with a fountain of running water in the center surrounded by pebbles with tiny electric lights partly concealed among them. Ferns and red geraniums were banded about the room. After the menu of choice viands had been partially exhausted Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck proposed a toast to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and then introduced Colonel Davis, who responded to "The Regiment, a Five Year Retrospect." Lieut. E. P. Davis spoke to "The Ladies," Lieut. E. H. Pearce toasted and roasted the "Rio Grande," Capt. J. H. Como was very happy in his references to "The Enlisted Men," Lieut. G. U. Leonori put a lot of humor into "Beefsteak and Salad," and Lieut. J. L. Wier responded to "The Shavetails." Colonel Hasbrouck was a very happy toastmaster, introducing every number with an appropriate poem or a side-splitting story. After the set speeches a number of officers responded to calls for short talks. Greetings were received by telegram from many who have belonged to the regiment and were received with great enthusiasm.

It was with the utmost reluctance that we to-day said farewell to Lieut. J. M. Cummins, who has been detailed to Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C. Lieutenant Cummins has been in the regiment almost nine years, married the daughter of our Colonel, is dearly loved by officers and men, and his place in our lives will be hard to fill. Mrs. Cummins will remain with Colonel Davis until July. All the officers of the regiment assembled at the club Thursday night to tender a farewell smoker to Lieutenant Cummins. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme entertained at a pretty pink dinner Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins. Present, Colonel Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins and Lieutenants Leonori, Sullivan, Hays, Denison and Purdon.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson was hostess of a delightful tea on Friday to which all the ladies of the garrison and Mrs. Walton from Sheridan were invited. It was a going away tea for Mrs. Johnson, who leaves to-day for Pasadena, to spend several months with her father. At a stag dinner given by Colonel Davis Wednesday evening as a compliment to Lieutenant Cummins, the guests included Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Capt. R. Sheldon, J. H. Como, E. H. Andres, and Lieut. S. L. Pike and Philip Hayes.

Pvt. James Harrington, Co. H, 18th Inf., was shot and instantly killed in the barracks of his company Friday at about 7 p.m. Harrington had quarreled in the early evening with Cook Daniel Spain, of the same company and they had two fist encounters, in which Spain had been badly worsted. No one saw the shooting and Spain emphatically denies any connection with it. He is in the guard house pending investigation.

Col. T. F. Davis's fifty-ninth birthday was fittingly celebrated Wednesday. The regimental band played a special concert on the lawn near the commanding officer's quarters while the members of the garrison called to pay their respects to the one who for a little more than five years has commanded the 18th Infantry. Mrs. Hulme, Mrs. W. F. Grote and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson were guests of Mesdames Denio and Gottlieb, of Sheridan, at a large bridge luncheon Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Como, with Master James and Miss Betty and their cousin, Miss Van Ness, reached the post Monday from El Reno, Okla., where they have been for several months. Miss Van Ness will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Como for several weeks. Lieut. W. L. Patterson is expected home tomorrow from a leave, part of which was spent in Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. F. L. Purdon leaves for St. Paul about Tuesday to be gone two months.

Lieutenant Loneragan has the men of the mounted detachment out for a three-day hike on Wolf Creek, where the fishing is said to be very good. It is a bit cold, but the reports are that the men are enjoying their outing.

Misses Matilda and Anna Axton entertained the Yama Yama girls Saturday night at cards. The tally cards were dainty bits of watercolors done by Miss Matilda Axton. Colonel Davis is to have a deferred birthday party at the regimental mess Saturday night, when he will entertain all the officers of the garrison informally. Notwithstanding the high water, trout fishing is already good and many of the officers and men are spending their leisure time on the nearby streams and report varying degrees of luck. Chaplain and Mrs. Axton found pleasure in entertaining the garrison this evening at a parlor musicale. Each of the five numbers presented was heartily enjoyed, showing the appreciation of the auditors. Vocal selection by Mr. T. C. Diers, violin solos by Mr. Fred W. Decker and piano numbers by Mrs. Fred W. Decker made up the program. Following the music Mrs. Wait C. Johnson assisted Mrs. Axton in serving.

Mr. Emanuel Klein, our efficient chief musician, has availed himself of a furlough and will visit in the East for three months.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 15, 1912.

An informal dance was held at the gymnasium Saturday, and among those from out-of-post were Mrs. Mosely and Miss Mosely, Misses Davenport, Moore and Vermyle, of New York, Mrs. Stanford, of Washington, Miss Helen Whittier, of Mahwah, N.J., Miss Borral, of Philadelphia, Miss Pillana, of Miss Webb, from Mobile, Ala., Mrs. and Miss Donovan, of Columbus, Ohio, Lieutenant Donovan, U.S.N., and wife. From the garrison were Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Mr. Barroll, Dr. and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Captain Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Lieut. and Miss Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary, Lieutenants Easton, Nix, Rutherford, Burns, and Mrs. McCleary, Lieutenants Estlin, and Mrs. Dowd, Lieut. McIntosh, Pillans, Gray, Goodier, Booton, Miles and Lemmon. The Fort Hamilton band played choice dance music, and a buffet supper was served.

Miss Moore, of Elizabeth, was the guest Friday of Mrs.



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Pierce. A dinner was given by Lieutenant Goodier in her honor at the club. Mrs. Katharine White Feeter came down from Fort Hamilton to visit with old friends this week. Capt. and Mrs. Moody gave a pretty dinner on Friday for Miss Vermyle, Miss Davenport, Dr. Lemmon and Lieutenant Borton. Mrs. Moody was hostess at bridge for the ladies during the week, embroidered shirtwaists being won by Mrs. McCleary and Miss Pillans.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Donavin entertained with bridge, and the highest scores were made by Madame Donavin and Mrs. McCleary, who received pretty prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. Mason leave Thursday to spend a month in Sheboygan before the Captain reports for duty at his new station at Fort Du Pont, Del. Lieutenant Pillans and his sister leave this week for the home of their family and relatives in Mobile, Ala., Lieutenant Pillans having been granted thirty days' leave.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 13, 1912.

The war strength battalion of the 27th Infantry is completed and drilling with the new equipments, to be ready to join the provisional regiment, composed of the 27th, 4th and 28th Infantry about June 1. Colonel Getty will command. Captain Bates has been appointed adjutant in place of Captain Moore, who goes to the General Staff.

Tuesday evening the closing amateur entertainment previous to the summer maneuvers was given in the gymnasium. The program consisted of musical selections by the 27th Infantry band, moving pictures and non-professional vaudeville. Thursday evening the next to the last professional vaudeville was given with a good program including the Alpha troupe, comedy hoop manipulators, Thompson and Radcliffe, colored players; Alexander and Company in a playlet called the "New Stenographer"; the Steel Sisters and the original Lady Raffles, who defies locks and handcuffs.

Friday evening the officers had a hop and Saturday night a dance was given for the enlisted men.

Captain Saville has had workmen in the post library making improvements in the line of paper racks, new pictures, improved writing tables and desks. The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers are announced: To be sergeant, Corpl. Robert W. Thornton, vice Adams, transferred. To be corporal, Lance Corpl. Richard Dreschel, vice Houghland, promoted; Lance Corpl. Michael Fisher, vice Daum; Lance Corpl. Joseph A. Lemera, vice Schnable; Pvt. William Holmes, vice Stamer, promoted.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 14, 1912.

Major and Mrs. G. McD. Van Poole left Monday for their new station at Fort Washington, Md. Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bernheim entertained on Friday with a dinner for Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. Lake. Mrs. Saville was hostess for the Bridge Club on Thursday. Mrs. Moore resigned the presidency, owing to her approaching departure for Washington. The monthly prizes were won by Mrs. Boughton and Mrs. Bernheim.

Mrs. Roderick Dew spent several days at La Grange, Ill., during Lieutenant Dew's absence on an inspection tour. His sisters, Miss Dew and Mrs. Bracken, spent last week-end here in the post and Miss Bracken arrived Saturday. Lieutenant Dew has returned from his trip.

Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton gave a dinner last week for Miss Moore, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Tillman, Lieutenant Hoffman, Col. and Mrs. Getty and Miss Getty. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser gave a reception from 8 to 10 for their guest, Miss Varnum. Assisting the hostess in the dining room were Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Meredith. Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Gregg are at Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. B. F. Miller is again at Fort Leavenworth, a member of a board on shoes for the enlisted men. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh H. Broadhurst are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl last Friday. Mrs. O. R. Meredith gave a charming tea Friday afternoon for Miss Varnum. Mrs. Getty and Mrs. McDonald poured, and the hostess was also assisted in serving by Miss Smyser, Miss Moore, Miss Bishop and Miss Getty.

The last post evening at the Officers' Club on Tuesday was very enjoyable. There were a number of bridge tables, while the young people danced in the dining room.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 14, 1912.

Lieut. A. B. Conard, while on leave, was married to Miss Elizabeth McGuffey and brought his bride back with him Tuesday. The marriage came as quite a surprise to everyone, although their engagement was announced when Miss McGuffey was visiting Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb. Mrs. Conard was a very popular visitor and is heartily welcomed in the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dilworth were hosts at a jolly bowling party Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Ennis. After the games a Dutch supper was served for Lieut. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Miss Ennis, Miss Hill, Miss Grierson, Captain Huston, Doctor Sheep and Captain Oden. On Friday Mrs. King was hostess at a jolly informal luncheon in honor of Mrs. Conard and for Mesdames Holcomb, Parker, Müller, Luhn, Edwards and Green, and Miss Ennis.

Mrs. W. Edwards gave a beautiful luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Grierson, Cress, Holcomb, Conard and King, Misses Hill, Ennis and Grierson. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. King had as supper guests Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Ennis, Captain Huston, Doctor Sheep and Mr. Rooney. Lieut. and Mrs. King entertained at an enjoyable bowling party in compliment to their guest, Miss Ennis. A Dutch supper followed at their quarters for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Dilworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Miss Hill, Miss Grierson, Captain Oden, Lieutenant Addis, Doctor Sheep and Captain Huston.

Mrs. Luhn entertained at a pleasant sewing party Tuesday for Miss Ennis, Mrs. King, Mrs. Siner and Mrs. Müller. Mrs. Carl Müller was hostess at an enjoyable sewing party on Wednesday for Miss Ennis, Mesdames Parker, King, Siner, Luhn and Wilson. Mrs. F. P. Holcomb gave a lovely eight-course luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Ennis and for

Mesdames Fleming, Conard, Parker, King, Müller, Edwards and Dilworth, and Misses Hill, Grierson and Stevens.

Ladies' night was held at the club Friday and was well attended. Col. and Mrs. Grierson were hosts at an attractive dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard and Doctor Sheep. Mrs. Cavanaugh has returned to the post after a visit in New York. Lieutenants Richart and Hartwell have returned from Washington, where they rode in the horse show. Miss Gale returned to the post Thursday after a visit in New York.

Lieut. J. O. King left Wednesday for Fort Riley for examination for promotion. Invitations for the wedding of Miss Gale and Lieutenant Hartwell are out. The marriage of Miss Florence Nelson, of Darby Line, Vt., to Lieutenant Apington will take place June 5. Miss Ennis, of Philadelphia, left for her home Saturday after a pleasant visit with Lieut. and Mrs. King.

Baseball is most popular with the soldiers now and troop games are scheduled for three days in each week.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 11, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Gienty entertained with a delicious bridge supper Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. and Mrs. Moffet, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieutenants Geary, Taubee, Jacobs, Migdalski and Foster. After supper four tables of bridge were played, Mrs. Edgar winning first prize and Mrs. Lowe second. Lieutenant Degen took the gentlemen's prize. Mesdames Degen and Maize assisted Mrs. Gienty with the serving. Lieut. and Mrs. Degen gave a dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Gienty and Capt. and Mrs. Lowe last week.

Veterinarian Foster was called from Fort Robinson the last of the week to care for a number of horses here who are victims of pneumonia. Among the sick horses is Sue, a prized mare belonging to Lieutenant Edwards. Dr. Foster assures us that all the horses are now out of danger, and he will leave for home Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Lowe were hosts at a pleasant home dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moffet Wednesday. Dr. Foster and Lieutenant Migdalski dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Maize the same evening.

The last card party of the season met at Captain Pinkston's home Thursday night. The following made up the four tables: Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Capt. and Mrs. Moffet, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Mrs. Edwards, Captain Pinkston, Dr. Foster, Lieutenants Geary, Taubee and Migdalski. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Maize, and the gentlemen's by Major Edgar. Mrs. Pinkston served a hot supper after the game. Mrs. Foster arrived from Fort Robinson on Thursday, and she and the Doctor are guests of Col. and Mrs. Sickel during their stay on the post.

Mrs. Degen received the ladies of the post Saturday afternoon to meet Dr. Foster, of Fort Robinson. Light refreshments were served. The bowling party Monday night was well attended, and three games were played, after which Capt. and Mrs. Lowe served refreshments at the club. Dr. and Mrs. Foster and Lieut. and Mrs. Degen were guests of Mrs. Edwards at an informal dinner Saturday. The Fort Meade minstrel troupe is planning a big performance to be given for the garrison some time next week. Numerous repairs are being made on the frame houses of the post, putting them in shape for occupancy. The garrison prisoners are not idle by any means. They have been given the job of "de-dandeling" the post and there is no doubt that it is a big task.

Rev. Cally, the evangelist who has been holding services in Sturgis for two weeks, preached in the post hall Sunday afternoon to a large assembly of soldiers. He was assisted by Rev. Case and Erskine. Mr. Bernard Vessi sang two excellent solos and led the chorus singing.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, May 5, 1912.

Col. H. A. Greene was dinner guest of Mr. Frederick S. Fish at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, on Sunday evening. Mr. Fish is president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Duval Cabell left the camp for Colon, and on Thursday they sailed on the United Fruit Company's ship Cartago for New Orleans, to be absent several months. Captain Cabell is on sick leave for two months and will visit relatives in the high altitudes of Texas.

On Wednesday evening the regimental band played the following music complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. James J. Mayes and Miss Fellows: "The Beat of the Drum," by Hartz; "Pique Dame," by Suppé; "Red Rose Rag," by Werrich; "Ernani," by Verdi; "The Girl of My Dreams," by Haschna; "Haviland's Hits No. 2," arranged by Halle, and "The Star-Spangled Banner." On Friday morning, Capt. and Mrs. Mayes, their children, Helen and Frances, and Miss Fellows, sister of Mrs. Mayes, sailed from Cristobal for New York on the I.C.C. steamer Panama, Captain Mayes having been detailed to duty as assistant in the Judge Advocate's office of the Eastern Division. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram entertained with a pretty dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. James J. Mayes, Miss Fellows, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers and Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 10th Inf.

Lieut. Gordon E. Catts, on leave in the States for three months, returned to the camp Thursday morning and resumed command of Company K. Lieut. F. B. Alderidge, in the Ancon Hospital for the last three weeks, returned to the camp Wednesday for duty. On Saturday Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Reed were guests at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. A. L. Robinson, of Gorgona.

Lieutenants Hohl and Patch were transferred to the Ancon Hospital Friday morning with malarial fever. Mrs. Bates, of Las Cascades, entertained Saturday with an enjoyable bridge party. Guests from Camp Otis were Mesdames Ford, Taylor, Gerhardt, Cummings, Misses Mary A. Wallace and Natalie Blauvelt. A dainty lunch was served on the spacious veranda.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., May 14, 1912.

Major Gideon Van Poole, M.C., who relieves Col. W. B. Davis here, came down on Tuesday to see his new home. He was the guest at luncheon of Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis. Before reporting for duty, however, Major Van Poole will spend, with Mrs. Van Poole, a two months' leave in his old home, Salisbury, N.C. Mrs. Gallogly, with Master Dick, has returned to Fort Washington. Mrs. Green and Mrs. Allen, mother and sister of Lieutenant Green, left on Friday for Massachusetts. Miss Nellie Swan, who spent last week with her brother, Lieut. Daniel Swan, has returned to Fort Myer. Col. and Mrs. Davis were dinner guests Wednesday of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Green and Mrs. Allen were honor guests at a charming dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam. Frequent showers have kept the baseball diamond unfit for use. Only one game could be played last week. That one was between the 17th and 104th Companies, and the 17th was the again the victor. On Saturday in a game at Fort Myer, the Fort Myer team won against the post team from Fort Washington.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROADHURST.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 10, 1912, a daughter, Marion Broadhurst, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav.

CALHOUN.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, U.S.N., a son, William Louides Calhoun, jr., at San Diego, Cal., May 1, 1912.

KRAUSE.—Born at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 25, 1912, to the wife of Sergt. J. D. Krause a daughter, Helen Elizabeth.



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NESBITT.—Born to the wife of Capt. W. F. Nesbitt, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., May 11, 1912, a son, William Franklin Nesbitt, jr.

PARROTT.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., May 8, 1912, a daughter, Virginia Sheffield.

PRICE.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

SIMS.—Born at Newport, R.I., May 11, 1912, a son, William S. Sims, jr., to the wife of Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims.

STEWART.—Born at Newport, R.I., March 4, 1912, to Capt. and Mrs. William F. Stewart, jr., C.A.C., a son, Douglas Macmillan Stewart.

TOULON.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1912, a daughter, Jane Estelle Toulon, to the wife of Dr. Alfred J. Toulon, U.S.N. Mrs. Toulon is the daughter of Major Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BROWN—DESLOGE.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 7, 1912, Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Zoe Jane Desloge.

CARR—HALLEY.—At Lexington, Ky., April 25, 1912, Capt. Irving Carr, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Lisle Halley.

FAY—ANDERSON.—At Washington, D.C., May 14, 1912, Ensign Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Med. Insp. Frank Anderson, U.S.N.

KIRK—ANDERSON.—At San Diego, Cal., May 7, 1912, Ensign Norman L. Kirk, U.S.N., and Miss Sue M. Anderson.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, May 5, 1912, Mrs. Lila Warwick Brown, sister of the late Capt. O. B. Warwick, 18th U.S. Inf.

DUNCAN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, May 14, 1912, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., father of 1st Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Coast Art., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Resolve P. Palmer, wife of 1st Lieutenant Palmer, 22d U.S. Inf.

MORGAN.—Died at Banning, Cal., May 11, 1912, D. E. Morgan, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, and uncle of Lieut. E. E. Lewis, 25th U.S. Inf.

RANSOM.—Died at Boston, Mass., May 2, 1912, Sarah Upham Ransom, wife of Rear Admiral George B. Ransom, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 2, 1912, Mr. Edward J. Smith, father of Lieut. William T. Smith, U.S.N.

TAYLOR.—Died at Newark, N.J., May 16, 1912, Samuel W. Taylor, secretary to the late John Ericsson, in his seventy-sixth year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Frank H. Taylor, 191 Midland avenue, East Orange, N.J., Saturday, May 18, at 2:30 p.m. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, Warrington (England) papers please copy.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

All the National Guard of New York located in Manhattan will parade in that borough on May 30 as escort to the G.A.R. incident to the Memorial Day observance, except the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, which will parade in the Bronx with the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery. The troops will wear full dress uniform. The parade in Manhattan, which will be under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will start promptly at 9 a.m. from Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive to Ninety-second street, to Amsterdam avenue, where it will be disbanded. The reviewing stand will be at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive, near Eighty-sixth street. The 1st Cavalry will act as escort to General O'Ryan, and the 1st Company of the Signal Corps to General Dyer. The parade in Brooklyn will be held as usual under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade.

Col. Thomas W. Huston, of the 12th N.Y., has appointed 2d Lieut. Eugene E. Dressener from the 9th N.Y. a battalion adjutant in his command. The regiment had a large turn out for divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, May 12.

The 69th N.Y. will attend the field mass at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday, May 26. The regimental stag at the armory on the night of May 12 was a great success, and the program was one of exceptional merit.

Several of the companies of the 14th Pennsylvania have outlined a scheme for weekly "hikes" during the summer months. Company G will on May 18 start on a ten-mile march up the Allegheny Valley. Company B will try a two days' camp with a march of twenty miles, in which instruction will be had in advance and rear guard.

The members of the 7th N.Y. and Veterans of the regiment attended divine service on May 12 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at the invitation of Bishop Greer, who was formerly chaplain of the regiment, and of Dean Grosvenor, of the Cathedral. Major General O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, was seated at the front of the reserved section. Dean Grosvenor sang the service and assisting him were the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, chaplain of the Veterans' Association, the Rev. William E. McCord, chaplain of the regiment, Canon Robert E. Jones and Canon Ernest Voorhis, of the Cathedral. Chaplain McCord preached the sermon.

Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett, assistant surgeon of the 13th N.Y., who is a major by brevet, will succeed Major De Forest, the regimental surgeon, who has resigned. Major Jarrett, who is known as an able officer, is a graduate from the ranks of the U.S. Navy and also of the regiment, and is a veteran of the Spanish War, during which he served as assistant surgeon with the 22d N.Y. Volunteers. He served the War Department for some time as a contract surgeon. He is a member of many military orders and has a host of friends.

The recommendation of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, that Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., of the 6th U.S. Field Artillery, be detailed to command the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., is an excellent one, and is an important step in the progressiveness of the National Guard. Captain Birnie is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1900, and a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the Army Staff College. Having a technical knowledge on the many details of artillery work not within the reach of the average National Guard officer, the detail of Captain Birnie should prove of great value.

General O'Ryan has secured another valuable assistant on his staff in the person of ex-1st Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army Aug. 1, 1910. He has been engineer officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was born in New Jersey Sept. 16, 1883. Lieutenant Colonel Humphreys is a graduate of the

U.S.M.A. class of 1906, at which time he graduated No. 8 in his class. He served at Fort Riley, in Cuba and Washington with the Engineers, and for a part of the time was on special duty with Signal troops.

Major Frank H. Hines, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.Y., has arranged to take his command to Van Cortlandt Park for field instruction on Saturday afternoon, June 15, remaining in camp over night.

Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y., former aid on the staff of Major General Roe, has at the request of Major General O'Ryan, now commanding the division, agreed to remain on duty on the staff of the latter as an aid.

The 5th Maryland Regiment, of Baltimore, paraded in the latter city May 10, and was reviewed by the Governor at the City Hall. Col. Louis M. Rawlins, commanding the regiment, felt that people in the business section should have an opportunity of seeing the 5th on street parade and he was amply rewarded. The streets were thronged with cheering crowds of men, women and children. Governor Goldsborough was accompanied by Adjutant General Macklin, Col. W. Bladen Lowndes, Col. William Whitridge and Col. Henry Lay Duer, all of the general staff; Major Walter W. Crosby, Major Robert P. Bay and Lieut. W. B. Cockey, of the brigade staff. After the review the regiment was formed in line and a number of medals for long service were presented. After the men entitled to the medals had been lined up in front of him the Governor said: "Officers and men, you belong to a regiment that has been the pride of the state of Maryland for forty-five years. I am glad and proud of the opportunity to be here this afternoon and on this occasion. I am inspired as I look at this splendid command. The man who serves his state is certain to be a good citizen. I congratulate you on behalf of the people of this state for the service you have rendered."

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

A good example of the "progressiveness" of the 7th N.Y. can be seen at the regimental armory of an evening when details from each company on their respective drill nights practice taking apart, assembling, loading and unloading the Army escort wagons, eighteen of which have been received from the War Department, and are lined up at one corner of the drill hall. The instruction of the various details is under the supervision of Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, R.Q.M., who has got things down to a very fine point. Every man of the detail has his work assigned him, and everything is conducted in the most systematic manner.

The detail first disassembles the wagon completely, including the hood front, back and sides, all parts of the wagon being so constructed that it can be packed up within a very small space. After the wagon is assembled again, the work of loading it is taken up, the Army method being strictly followed, of placing the heaviest material in the bottom and having an exact place for everything. As an example of the progress made, and the necessity for the instruction, it is interesting to note that when the work was first commenced it required about two hours to put a wagon together and load it as it should be with tool and camp chests, field oven, cord wood, tent poles, tentage, fodder for horses, etc. Now the same work can be done in thirteen minutes.

Other organizations who have received wagons, and who may not yet have taken up the work of how to load them, etc., had better get busy. Captain Schuyler is going to conclude the instruction by hitching horses to the wagon and driving it to a railroad flat car on the N.Y.C. and H.R.R.R., in order that the men may learn to readily entrain the wagon and its supplies.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Many responses have been received from veterans of the 22d N.Y., who desire to attend the parade, review and banquet on Tuesday, May 26, 1912, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the Civil War, and the committee in charge are now sending out handsome invitations to the event.

The regiment was organized at the outbreak of the war by a group of Wall Street men and business people, and among those who will march in the veterans' division on May 28 will be Henry Clews, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, John E. Parsons, Robert E. Dowling, R. Snydam Grant, Judge Henry E. Howland, Charles Lanier, George B. Post, Richard Seidenberg and Reginald S. Doull.

President Taft has been invited to act as reviewing officer and he has sent word that he will try to be present. If he cannot come Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will be the reviewing officer and accompanied by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Mayor Gaynor and other military, state and municipal officials will occupy the reviewing stand at the Hotel St. Regis.

The veterans including those of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, will be escorted by the active regiment, now the 22d Engineers, Col. Walter Bryant Hotchkin commanding. Other organizations in the line will be the James Munroe and Lloyd Aspinwall Posts, G.A.R., the Defendarm Camp, and the Defendarm Association. The latter is composed of honorably discharged members who have served at any time in the ranks of the active command.

The parade will start at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue at 4 p.m., and the line of march will be up Fifth avenue to Broadway, to the armory at Sixty-seventh street.

In the evening after the parade the veterans and officers and men of the active regiment will attend a banquet at Terrace Garden, at which will be present, besides the reviewing officers, Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, R. K. Evans and Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Gens. Charles F. Roe, John F. O'Ryan and William Verbeck, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Stephen C. Mills, U.S.A.; Gens. Charles F. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, E. F. Wanser, of New Jersey, and George A. Cole, of Connecticut; President John Purroy Mitchell, Police Commissioner Waldo, Fire Commissioner Joseph J. Johnson and other military and civil officials.

Gen. George W. Wingate will be grand marshal, and buildings along the route of the parade will be suitably decorated. All ex-members of the regiment who desire to participate are requested to communicate with Col. N. B. Thurston, chairman of the organization of veterans, as soon as possible at 280 Broadway, N.Y. city, or at the armory. General Wingate is chairman of the following committees: Finance and arrangements, press, reception and invitation. Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, the regimental commissary, is chairman of the printing, dinner, reviewing stand and music committees. Capt. C. J. Dieger is chairman of the souvenir committee.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

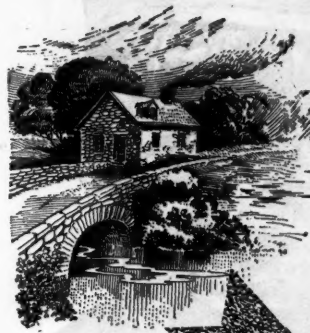
Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, the Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 71st N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, in its armory on the night of May 14, and also witnessed an evening parade. The regiment made a splendid showing in both events, and at their conclusion General Verbeck complimented Colonel Bates and his officers on the display the command had made, and also on the character of the men in the ranks, the noted improvement of the regiment, and its present high efficiency.

General Verbeck had an honorary staff composed of Comdr. Russell Raynor, Naval Militia; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Simmons, A.A.G.; Capt. H. D. Wise, U.S.A.; Capt. Alfred R. Whitney, jr., 1st Cav.; Capt. Monson Morris, 12th Inf., and Capt. Charles Currie, jr., 2d Cav. The usual large and enthusiastic audience was present, and the military ceremonies were followed by dancing.

In the absence of Captain Perrine the duties of regimental adjutant devolved upon 1st Lieut. Burton G. Wager, who filled the position with credit. The place of Major W. S. Rockman, of the 1st Battalion, who was absent through a death in his family, was satisfactorily filled by Capt. Arthur E. Wells, of Co. H. The 2d Battalion was under command of Major E. J. Flack, and the third was under command of Major James M. Hutchinson. The turnout in each of the two first named battalions for the review was four companies of twenty files each, while the 3d Battalion had four companies

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of sixteen files. The regiment wore its full dress distinctive uniform, with white trousers, which, of course, added to its handsome appearance.

Among the special guests were: State Senators Cuvillier and Brooks, Assemblyman Bell, Col. O. B. Bridgman, Col. G. Hurry, Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, Major W. F. Linson, N.G.N.Y., Capt. George E. Thorne, U.S.A., Comdr. A. B. Fry, and Lieut. T. M. Minion, Naval Militia. Col. Abraham Bassford, U.S.N., colonel of the 14th N.Y. Cavalry, Civil War, and a former captain of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, was also among the special guests, and looked hale and hearty despite the fact that he took part in many battles in the Civil War, and was wounded.

The 3d Battalion of the regiment for instruction in field service will encamp over night in the vicinity of White Plains on June 5. Mr. L. C. Higgins, an employee of the dock department, has been nominated for second lieutenant in Co. M.

OHIO.

The commander-in-chief directs that the organizations of the Ohio National Guard will encamp during the coming season on the dates and at the places hereinafter named:

1st Infantry, Fort Ancient, July 20-27; 2d Infantry, Camp Perry, Aug. 19-26; 3d Infantry, Pleasant Hill, Sept. 1-8; 4th Infantry, Fort Ancient, Aug. 5-12; 5th Infantry, Camp Perry, Aug. 24-31; 6th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, July 25-Aug. 1; 7th Infantry, Marietta, Aug. 19-26; 8th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, July 25-Aug. 1; 9th Infantry, Camp Perry, July 21-28; 1st Squadron Cavalry, Gates Mills, Aug. 19-26; 1st Battalion Field Artillery, Camp Perry, Aug. 19-26; Corps of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 11-18; Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Camp Perry, Aug. 5-12; Sanitary troops, Fort Ancient, Aug. 18-25; General Service Corps, 1st Brigade, Camp Perry, Aug. 19-26; General Service Corps, 2d Brigade, Gates Mills, Aug. 19-26.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. R. asks: G.O. 131, War D., states that any modern language may be selected as "advanced optional subject" when taking examination for promotion in the mobile Army. Is Danish, for instance, considered a modern foreign language or could this language be selected as "advanced optional subject"? Answer: Yes.

A. J. asks: What cities or towns constitute the 1st and 2d Regiment and the 1st Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry, National Guard? Answer: 1st Infantry—Hartford, South Manchester; band, Hartford, Cos. A, B, F, H and K, Hartford; C, Rockville; D, Bristol; E and I, New Britain; G, South Manchester; L, Williamantic; M, Winsted. 2d Infantry—Hartford, Waterbury, band, New Haven; Cos. A and B, Waterbury; C, D, E, F, New Haven; H, Middletown; I and L, Meriden; K, Wallingford; M, Torrington. 1st Separate Company (colored), New Haven.

E. M. asks: Has the "Todd longevity case" yet been passed upon by the higher courts? Answer: In our issue of Feb. 3, 1912, page 690, will be found a column article on this subject. As a result of the decision there rendered, hope of

relief other than by Congressional action is not held out. A bill has been introduced in Congress for the relief of the officers interested in this Todd decision.

RETIRED SOLDIER.—Army Regulations on burial of civilian employees at Army posts are Nos. 501 and 502.

EMSY.—Since the publication of the order of the Central Division regarding appointment of musicians to scholarship at the Institute of Musical Art, New York, the following order of the War Department, dated April 19, 1912, has been issued: "A board of officers to consist of Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., and Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., to examine into the organization and instrumentation of Army bands and to consider the desirability of establishing a training school for Army bandmasters, band musicians, and field musicians. The board will confer with Mr. Frank Damrosch, Mr. A. A. Clappe, and members of Army bands undergoing instruction at Governors Island under the supervision of the Institute of Musical Art, and will recommend such changes as may be deemed advisable to increase the efficiency of Army bands, and submit with its recommendations an estimate of the additional expenses involved in the changes that may be recommended." Regarding application for appointment apply through the channel.

MARINE asks: Enlisted July 11, 1899, in 26th U.S. Vol. Infantry; mustered out May 13, 1901; re-enlisted June 25, 1901, in 27th U.S. Infantry; discharged for convenience of Government Dec. 21, 1903; re-enlisted Sept. 22, 1903; discharged Dec. 21, 1906; re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1906; discharged for convenience of Government Oct. 18, 1907; re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1907; discharged Oct. 19, 1910; re-enlisted Oct. 22, 1910, in U.S. Marine Corps, all service continuous. What period am I now on? Answer: Fourth, as you were in your ninth year of continuous service (third period) when the new pay law went into effect in 1908.

S. A. T. asks: Is there a book "Mackenzie's Last Fight with the Cheyennes"? If so, where can I obtain it? Answer: Inquire at your public library, or ask your local bookseller.

SAILOR, whose questions were answered in the issues of May 4 and 11, will please send his address to G. F. Muxzy, Engr., C.A.C., Fort Greble, R.I. "Pietro," who was also answered in the issue of May 11, will please do the same.

G. O.—The Field Artillery now on foreign service are: 1st—Hq., D, E and F, at Schofield Barracks; A and B in Philippines since April 2, 1910, and C in Philippines since Oct. 31, 1910. 2d—A and B in Philippines since April 1, 1911, and C since July 2, 1910. Allow two and one-half years for term of foreign service. No orders have been issued for movement of Field Artillery.

J. H. E. asks: A soldier serving in his seventh enlistment period purchases his discharge in order to be commissioned in the Volunteers in time of War; he is made a lieutenant the day after his discharge from the Regulars, serves one year in the Volunteers, is honorably mustered out and enlists the next day in the Regulars. Would he then be still serving in his seventh period or would he have to go back to the second period? Answer: We should say he would return to the seventh, he having been in continuous service, as well as those men referred to in Par. 688, Pay Manual. Should this man, however, desire to purchase his discharge again, the price according to G.O. 90, 1911, would be determined by "length of time served since he was last discharged by purchase."

Afloat —or Ashore

It's always fair weather to the man who has found pipe joy via Prince Albert. Because here is one tobacco without a sting, and with delicious flavor and fragrant odor. Our word for it, "P. A." will upset every notion you ever had against pipe smoking.

You
can smoke
a pipe; you
will smoke a
pipe

If you'll just follow the lead of an army of men who tried out Prince Albert and found it good and true.

Do you realize that the greatest Americans are pipe smokers; that they know the comfort, the satisfaction, the real joy that comes right out of a pipe—brimful of

PRINCE ALBERT

"the national joy smoke"

If you have an old jimmy pipe hidden away somewhere, get it out; if you haven't, buy one, quick, and fire up a load of "P. A." Get the personal experience; know yourself that Prince Albert will not bite your tongue, because it can't! The sting is removed by a patented process!

Get the happy-days habit of smoking "P. A." in your old jimmy pipe after breakfast—or after lunch. And it's just great for an after-dinner smokesnooze!

Buy "P. A." anywhere—afloat or ashore—in 10c tins or 5c bags, or in pound or half-pound humidor. Buy it while you're pipe-hungry! And it rolls up into a cigarette that's a bully good.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



PORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 11, 1912.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Monday for the Sewing Club at its last meeting until fall. Major and Mrs. George Penrose on Tuesday gave a dinner for eight. Mrs. Armilda Miller, of Leavenworth, Kas., is the guest of Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained Monday evening at cards for Mrs. R. H. Oakley, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith. Mrs. Oakley left Tuesday for a trip to the coast before returning to her home in Berlin, Germany.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, recently promoted to 2d Cavalry and now living in St. Paul, will move out to the garrison Monday and, with his family, will occupy No. 1 K Row. Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds entertained the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley returned Monday from San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Keyes, of Leavenworth, Kas., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine. Lieut. Edwin B. Watson, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, left Wednesday for Washington, D.C.

Mr. John Stokley, of Dubuque, Iowa, spent Wednesday at the garrison the guest of his brother, Lieut. Carlin C. Stokley. Mrs. Moor N. Falls on Monday gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley, recently returned to the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained informally Tuesday night at cards.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall gave a reception last evening in honor of Colonel Beall's promotion. Decorations were in pink and white, and in the drawing room and living room were huge baskets of lilacs. In the receiving line with Col. and Mrs. Beall were Mesdames J. Millard Little, Charles C. Bankhead, Aristides Moreno, John B. Richardson, Stanley L. James, Miss Field, and Mrs. George T. Everett. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker presided at the punch bowl and Mesdames Lutz, Griffith and Lindsay poured coffee. Other guests were Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, Miss Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, Lieut. George T. Everett, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. George R. Greene, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Miss Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Capt. James Loud, Mrs. John Loud, Mrs. Francis Longley, Capt. William J. Lutz, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Lynch, Major James R. Lindsay, Mrs. Armilda Miller, Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Mason, Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Miss Polly Field, Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Col. Edward Plummer, Major and Mrs. George Penrose, Chaplain and Mrs. Stanley L. Ramsden, Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Sheppard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allan M. Smith, Miss Drew, Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley, Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer, Lieut. and Mrs. John Willis, Lieut. Alex. Hall, Bruno Scher and Harry B. Etter, all of this garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clark, of St. Paul.

Mrs. James R. Lindsay entertained Wednesday at bridge tea, assisted by Mesdames Jere Baxter, Fielder M. M. Beall, James A. Lynch, John W. Willis, and Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, who



Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, one of the world's greatest sea fighters, enjoyed a pipe immensely.

here. Paymr. and Mrs. Baker are making their home in Vallejo at present. Mrs. Collins is entertaining her mother, from San Francisco, for a few days.

Mrs. McDonald Spencer and Miss Cornelia Kempff are here for a few days' visit with Mrs. Emily Cutts. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriah Harris are also visitors at the yard. Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt has returned from Yerba Buena, where she visited Mrs. Howard E. Ames. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. R. Kirby Van Mater are spending a few weeks at the station as house guests of Mrs. Kirby's sister, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. Captain Salladay, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the hospital here, has quite recovered and was able to return to his home in Vallejo yesterday.

Mrs. Henry F. Odell was bridge hostess on Saturday afternoon, with tea following. Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen made high scores, other guests being Mesdames Charles M. Ray, Samuel Gordon, Emily Cutts, Wing, R. Kirby Van Mater, Alexander Van Keuren, C. W. O. Bunker, Holton C. Curl, Phillips A. Lovering, Herbert L. Kelley, Oscar W. Koester, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller spent the last week-end at Pleasanton as house guests of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, to be detached from the yard within a couple of weeks, has been stationed here for six years. Accompanied by Mrs. Gatewood, he will go to his home in the East on leave before being given a further assignment.

Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt gave a handsomely appointed luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. E. P. Farnsworth and Mrs. Frank D. Bates, of San Francisco, and for Mesdames Farnsworth, Bates, Waller, Ray, Koester, Cutts and Gumborg-Andersen. P. A. Surg. Frank L. Stibbins reported to-day for duty aboard the Annapolis, which was recently commissioned. Lieut. Harold L. Parsons, U.S.M.C., goes to the Philippines on the June transport and will command the marine guard of the U.S.S. Cincinnati.

Judge W. C. Van Fleet, of the U.S. Circuit Court, and U.S. District Attorney John McNab were visitors to Mare Island to-day, to view the northern boundary of the navy yard, regarding which a suit is pending. Attorneys for the claimant of the land in question were also on the navy yard, the entire party being luncheon guests of Capt. Henry T. Mayo.

Authority was received on Monday for the establishment of a school for the yard apprentices. The action is the result of the recommendation made by Capt. Oscar W. Koester and Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, heads of the machinery and hull divisions, and it is planned to give the apprentices about four hours' instruction a week in mathematics, drafting and other subjects connected with their trades. Mare Island will be the first navy yard at which such a school has been established and if successful here it will be followed elsewhere.

The torpedoblast destroyer Rowan is to come about June 1 for boiler repairs, requiring several months' work. The Maryland, now at Santa Monica, is due here early next week for three weeks' repairs, prior to going north to conduct the tests of Pacific coast coal. The collier Nero was released from drydock Tuesday and loading her up for the cruise to Alaska is being pushed. She will carry the material for the \$90,000 worth of work to be done at the new radio station at Unalga and in making permanent the stations established last year at Kodiak, Unalaska and Pribilof. Thirty-one civilians, in addition to Radio Expert George E. Hanscom, are to be taken from her and twenty-eight enlisted men. The expedition will not return until October.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 4, 1912.

The officers of the yard and ships gave the third of a series of dances in the yard sail loft Saturday evening. Capt. A. S. Halstead returned Saturday from a month's visit at San Diego. Mrs. Merlin G. Cook entertained at a bridge tea on board the St. Louis on Monday. Five tables were arranged in the Captain's cabin. Tea was served at the close of the game. Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Kenyon and Mrs. Backus assisting.

Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, guests of their son, Asst. Naval Constr. I. I. Yates, jr., left Friday for their home in Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. Nicholson, from Oakland, Cal., will visit at the home of her son, Paymr. R. Nicholson. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams gave a dinner on board West Virginia Tuesday for Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Gay, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon and Lieut. and Mrs. Reichmuth.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. D. C. Nutting entertained a number of guests at dinner on Friday. Mrs. Cottman, wife of Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Doyen poured coffee, Mrs. Griswold tea, and Mrs. Nicholson presided at the punch bowl. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a dinner on board the Philadelphia Wednesday, with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds as honor guests. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Captain Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman and Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon. Miss Jane S. Klink, guest of her sister, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, left Thursday for her home in New York.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen gave a large card party on Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Gladys James, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at dinner this evening for Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. Reichmuth, Lieut. and Mrs. Gay, Lieut. and Mrs. Hustvedt, Miss Dew and Lieutenant Klein. The wardroom officers of the Pennsylvania gave a dinner Saturday just before the dance for Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, Mrs. M. G. Moody, of New York, Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, Mr. Charles Mel, Lieut. and Mrs. Hustvedt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. W. J. Terhune, Lieut. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. H. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon, Dr. and Mrs. Backus and Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, of Seattle, and Mrs. Moody, of New York, were guests of Paymaster Mel at the Kitsap Inn over Saturday night. The wardroom officers of the Philadelphia gave a dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jameson, Miss Baillargeon and Miss Margaret Smith, of Seattle. Dr. Casto left Wednesday for Chicago on a forty days' leave from the Philadelphia. Paymr. Neal B. Farwell, of the Pennsylvania, has purchased lots on the corner of Veneta and Boston streets and will erect a modern bungalow which the family will occupy as a home.

The Army baseball team from Fort Casey was defeated in a fast game with the Philadelphia's baseball team on the yard athletic field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 5 to 0.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 3, 1912.

Rev. John D. Randolph, of the Methodist Italian Mission, Tampa, held service in the post gymnasium Sunday evening and was assisted by Capt. A. G. Clarke, who gave a short talk on General Funston's crossing the Rio Grande. Captain Clarke's talk was illustrated with lantern slides made from his own photographs. A solo, "Saved by Grace," was rendered by Master Gunner Maher.

At the pilot cottage of Capt. Harry G. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Windhorst and son, Master Huning, of Tampa, are spending a week with a merry house party, of which the guests are Mrs. Pauline Brown Hazen, of Tampa, Miss Nellie Brown, of Limona, Mrs. Frank D. Slavson, of Janesville, Wis., sisters of Mrs. Windhorst; Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Coe and daughter, Miss Alma Coe, of Limona; Mr. Colbert B. Browne, Mr. Harry Fontellote, of Connecticut; Mr. J. P. Scott, Mr. George La Valley, of Tampa; and Miss Olive Marshall, of New York.

Captains Fogarty and Ryan gave a house warming in their new pilot cottage complimentary to the Windhorst house party last Saturday evening. Other guests were Capt. Harry G. Warner and William Bart, of the station, and Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, of the garrison. Mr. Cooper, of Odessa, Fla., is the guest of Dr. Lyons at the quarantine station, Fort De Soto.

Lieut. E. E. Bennett spent the week-end in St. Petersburg.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 8, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley were dinner hosts April 30 for Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyfe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen. Following the dinner bridge was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Fyfe, Mrs. Brown and Major Gumborg-Andersen. Mrs. Harlow T. Kays left Vallejo a week ago for Los Angeles, whence Ensign and Mrs. Kays continued on to Phoenix, Ariz., to spend ten days with the Ensign's parents. The Maryland is due here May 15, when Mrs. Kays will return to the navy yard town.

The infant son of P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker was christened at St. Peter's Chapel in the yard on Thursday, receiving the name of Garrett. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, officiated, also acting as one of the sponsors, the others, who were represented by proxies, being the Rev. Appleton Grannis, rector of St. Anne's, Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Edward M. Hacker, wife of Paymaster Hacker, U.S.N., and sister of Mrs. Bunker. Chaplain A. A. McAllister, U.S.N., retired, assisted Chaplain Evans at the pretty service, which was followed by a buffet luncheon at the home of Surg. and Mrs. Bunker, when their guests included Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Kay, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Surg. and Mrs. Holton C. Curl, Mrs. Hawke, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Madame Irwin, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. K. Duncan Gatewood, Chaplain Sydney K. Evans.

In honor of Miss Lucy Matthews, visiting her sister, Mrs. Reed M. Fawell, and as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey W. McCormack, who leave shortly for Bremerton, the bachelor officers domiciled in Vallejo entertained at a dinner on Thursday for Miss Matthews, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Fawell, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley, Lieut. Herbert L. Kays, Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall, Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border.

Asst. Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz is making his home with the bachelors' mess in Vallejo pending the arrival of his family, when it is probable that they will take a house in Napa, sixteen miles from Vallejo but connected with an electric interurban line. Paymr. Cecil S. Baker has reported for duty in the accounting department to relieve P. A. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, in charge of the Department since it was established

Major Edwin O. Serratt, umpire for the recent service firing, returned to Fort Screven on Tuesday.

The house party chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Windhorst and Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Coe, who have been spending several days at the pilot station, returned to Tampa the last of the week. Lieut. Charles T. Harris, Ord. Dept., has returned to Augusta Arsenal.

Of the last baseball game played this week between the soldiers and a Tampa team the Tampa Tribune, says: "In a pitcher's battle between Brown (Tampa), and Vaiden (Fort Dade), at Fort Dade yesterday, the Fort Dade team defeated the Tampa Eagles. The game was remarkably fast and well played. One of the features of the game being the number of balls hit to first base. Both pitchers held the opposing batsmen well in hand. Brown was a little wild, walking two and hitting two, and this was what spelled defeat for him. Vaiden had excellent control and struck out fifteen Eagles, while eleven of the soldiers whiffed at Brown's benders to no avail." The final score was 3 to 2 in favor of the soldiers.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 10, 1912.

Mrs. Lawrence A. McLaughlin was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Warner for three days this week. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Miss Bonita Clarke and Master Adna Clarke, jr., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Warner, of Tampa, for lunch last Friday. Miss Bonita Clarke remaining over as guest of Miss Katharine Warner and returning to Fort Dade with Mrs. McLaughlin on Saturday. Lieuts. Henry N. Sumner, Harold I. Gardiner and Max Murray spent the week-end in Tampa.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, May 6, 1912.

Galveston is royally welcoming Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, of Fort Sam Houston, who is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker. Misses Phelps, of Washington, D.C., and Fisher, of North Carolina, and Lieutenants Beardslee and Richards, of Fort Crockett, attended the oyster roast given by Miss Nina Pabst in honor of her house party, Miss Bonner, of Tyler, and Sanders, of Bonham. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson chaperoned Misses Shelby, Blackburn, Potter, May Phelps, Marylly Fisher at the matinee performance of "A Prince of Gamblers."

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Burleson entertained a merry house party at Fort Sam Houston during the Battle of Flowers. Their guests were the Duchess of Galveston, Miss Lorna V. Byrne, and her maid of honor, Miss Lucie Kenison, and loyal knight, Lieut. N. M. Beardslee, U.S.A., Mr. Charles Trueheart, esq., Miss Mary Moody, all of Galveston, and Miss Agnes Carter, maid of honor to the Duchess of Houston, Miss Rosalie Hutchinson. The supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Burleson at Fort Sam Houston was a handsome affair, and was enjoyed by sixty invited guests. Lieutenant Beardslee bears the distinction of being the first member of the Queen's royal court not a native Texan. The Battle of Flowers held in San Antonio recently exceeded all previous fiestas in brilliancy and gathering of beautiful young women. Miss Julia Spencer, Duchess of Gladioli, entertained with a reception in honor of the Galveston party. Miss Jane Alvey gave an elegantly appointed bridge dinner on Monday in honor of her cousin, Miss Anne Minor, and Miss Margaret Robinson, both debutantes.

Major Clarence Manly, U.S.A., who wintered in San Antonio, was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. James E. Thompson, and Mr. G. H. Mensing and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hershey during a brief visit here, on route to Fort Douglas. He was also entertained in Houston by Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ross and Mrs. Pearl Ross Hudson. Major Manly was a member of the 1st Separate Brigade and was warmly welcomed by his many friends here.

An event of great interest to Army and Navy friends was the amateur performance of "Contrary Constance" at the Grand Opera House, which was a brilliant success. The young ladies in the aviation song received an ovation from Army and Navy friends in a wealth of American Beauty roses. Mrs. R. C. Burleson and Lieut. Baxter Bruce, U.S.N., were among the out-of-town guests at the opening concert and dance at the Galveston Garden Verein.

Lieut. Baxter H. Bruce, U.S.N., assistant navigating officer of the U.S.S. Ohio, is the guest of Mr. Nat Hall until May 9 and is being extensively entertained. He attended the Garton Verein concert and dance Wednesday evening. Mrs. William Murray and children have returned to Fort Crockett, after a visit of three weeks with relations in South Carolina. Mrs. R. C. Burleson chaperoned Miss Pabst and her house guests, Misses Bonner, of Tyler, and Saunders, of Bonham, and Messrs. Frank Tillman, of San Antonio, Walter Mayer and Richard Walker, all of whom were delightfully entertained by the officers of the French cruiser Descartes.

Mrs. E. M. Blake has returned from West Point, where she attended the funeral of her father, Gen. Joseph P. Farley. Misses Anne Minor and Jane Alvey are members of a merry house party, being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lassiter at their ranch home at Falfurrias, Texas.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 11, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. Auman and their daughter, Mrs. Winans, and Miss Winans have returned to their home on the River Road. Mrs. Winans will spend several months with her parents while Captain Winans is on duty with his troops on the Mexican border. Mrs. Ogden will not return until later as she is visiting friends in Buffalo. Mrs. Brandt entertained at luncheon on May 4 for Captain Straat and Lieutenant Mason.

Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Youngs and Mrs. Chapin arrived May 8 to visit Mrs. Ellis, who gave a dance in the post exchange building, on Friday evening in their honor. Excellent music was furnished by the string orchestra of Company D, 29th Inf. Dancing was enjoyed until past twelve. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served in the library at ten o'clock. Miss Florence Smith and Mr. Roy Haskell entertained the guests by singing several of the latest songs. Mrs. Ellis's guests were Major and Mrs. Styer, Miss Bessie Styer, Mr. Delp Styer, Mr. Wilkes Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel, Major and Mrs. Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Youngs, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Mr. Ellis, Captains Straat and Beacham, Lieutenants Mason, Jacobs and Jones, Chaplain Wood, the Misses Laura Gilson, Helen Walsh, Grace Murphy, Blanche Taver, Bessie Wilson, Florence Smith and the Messrs. Arnold Robinson, George Taver, Arthur Murphy, Richard Woolworth, Melville Walsh, Roy Haskell, Ray Haskell and John Hall.

Lieutenant Cassel, returned to Fort Porter Friday to get Mrs. Castle and her children, who will come here to be with him during target practice. The bachelors, Captain Beacham and Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones, gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel. Mrs. Conger was called to Boston Friday by the sudden illness of her brother.

The De Veaux College baseball team played the nine representing the post last Thursday. The victory was won by the post team. Heavy hitting was done by both teams. Van Horn twirled for the post team.

The post was greatly shocked Saturday morning by the sudden death of William J. Ryan, first sergeant, Company E, 29th Inf. He had an excellent record in the military service, and the regiment has lost a faithful soldier. Death was due to heart failure. Funeral services were held in the post chapel at 9 a.m. Monday, after which the body was shipped to his home in Thomaston, Conn. The entire battalion accompanied the remains to the railroad station.

The first boat of the season, the Corona, arrived from Toronto on Saturday, and was saluted by all the whistles ashore and afloat, including the mournful fog horn on the Canadian side, which is guaranteed to break up the siesta habit whenever a mist rises on the river.

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Half a
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May Sale Trousseau Lingerie

French Hand Made-Lingerie—Two and three piece Sets in every desirable quality, including fine sheer Lingerie Fabrics, and Handkerchief Linen. These are beautifully decorated with the newest Laces—Filet, Point de Flandre, Irish Crochet, Rose Point, real Valenciennes and many others.

Also an excellent range of separate garments, much reduced in price.

French Sets for Trousseau \$10.75, 15.00, 18.50, 23.00, 32.50, 50.00 and up.

French Gowns, \$1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.75, 5.00, 7.75 and up.

French Combinations, \$2.50, 2.95, 3.75, 5.00 to 9.50 up.

French Princess Slips, \$5.00, 7.75, 10.00, 13.50, 18.75 up.

French Chemises, \$1.00, 1.35, 1.50, 1.95, and 2.95.

French Drawers, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.75 to 3.75.

Corsets—Gossard Laced-Front and French Imported Valleda Corsets at half-price and less. Desirable styles to suit the average figure especially priced for this sale.

Ladies' Hosiery

At \$1.00 Pair—Pure bright Silk, blacks and colors, Spring Tops, extra reinforced Heels and Toes. Extra value.

At \$3.00 and 3.25 pair—Pure Silk, Fancy Ribbed and Openwork Lace effects, also Openwork Clocks.

At \$2.00, 2.50, and 3.00 pair—Pure Silk, Hand-embroidered Clocks, Black with White Clocks and self, also White with Black Clocks and self.

At 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 pair—Exclusive design in Openwork Lisle Thread Stockings. Black, Whites and Tans.

Special 3 pairs for \$1.00—Lisle and Cottons, 4½-inch welt Tops, extra splicing on Heel and Toes. Regular and out sizes. Blacks, Whites and Tans.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Avenue & 34th St.
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FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 5, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker entertained with a dinner on April 26 for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Kieffer and Captain Battle. The officers and ladies of the 4th Field Artillery gave an enjoyable hop in the gymnasium April 27 for the entire garrison. Miss Florence Kimball, daughter of Major and Mrs. Amos W. Kimball, presided at a beautiful dinner, after which the entire party attended the hop. Enjoying Miss Kimball's hospitality were Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Little and Miss Tilton, Lieutenants Baade, Divins, Wrona and Sparks.

Maude Adams in "Chantecler" at the Capital Avenue Theater on Monday evening attracted many from the post. Capt. and Mrs. C. Easton Morton have as their guests for a few weeks Miss Blackstadt, of St. Louis. On Tuesday Mrs. Fredrick F. Black entertained with a farewell tea in honor of Mrs. Otto L. Brunzell. Mrs. Black and the guest of honor received, Mrs. Williams poured coffee and Miss Blackburn tea. Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Barzynski, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Fernandez served. All the ladies of the 11th Infantry called. The Chatter Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Black on Tuesday evening, with Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell as guests of honor. Mrs. Brunzell was presented with a handsome Syrian gold bridge score with "Chatter Club" engraved on it, and Lieutenant Brunzell received a handsome brass ash receiver from the host and hostess. Mrs. Brunzell, with little Robert, left on Wednesday for Ogden, to spend several weeks with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Corn, before leaving with Lieutenant Brunzell on the June transport for Manila to join the 13th Infantry.

Mrs. C. E. Morton was hostess at a pretty tea on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Blackstadt. Mrs. Kemper and Mrs. Holley served, assisted by Miss Fernandez, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Kimball and Miss Little. Mrs. Edgar A. Myer received the Tuesday Bridge Club this week. All the members were present except Mrs. L. G. Davis, from Cheyenne, for whom Mrs. Wing substituted.

Lieutenant McAdams, 11th Inf., is receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son, John Pope McAdams, jr., in Louisville, Ky., April 29. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Wescott gave an enjoyable dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Miss Blackstadt and Major Hervey. On Thursday Mrs. William W. Reno entertained with cards in honor of Mrs. Ashford, wife of Captain Ashford, Med. Corps, recent arrivals in the post. Mrs. Ashford, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Reno received. There were players for six tables of bridge and four of five hundred. Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Sparks winning the handsome prizes at bridge, and Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Ayers, Miss Kimball and Mrs. Van Horn at five hundred. Dainty refreshments were served by Mesdames Guilfoyle, Bundy, Kimball and McCullough, assisted by Mesdames Dade, Snyder, Howard, Cowin, Christian and Hathaway.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong have as their guest Mrs. Armstrong's father, General Dimmick, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fuller, wife of Major Fuller, retired, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stodter. Mrs. Leslie J. McNair was hostess at a pretty card party on Saturday. There were players for six tables of bridge. First prize, a handsome hand painted sugar bowl and creamer, was won by Miss Rosalie Williams, and Mrs. Cowin received a beautiful lace centerpiece. The consolation, for which all cut, a large bunch of daisies and sweet peas, was carried off by Mrs. Sparks. Mrs. McNair was assisted in serving by Mrs. Devers, Miss Tilton and Miss Little. The guests included Mesdames Reno, Dade, Sparks,

Pithian, Clark, Christian, McCleave, Keiffer, Guilfoyle, Fuger, Brooke, Camp, Cowin, Gilmore, Le May, Ayres, McCullough, McBride, Kimball, Devers, Misses Williams, Little and Tilton. Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong gave a delightful reception on Saturday evening in honor of their guest, General Dimmick, and Mrs. Fuller. In the receiving line were General Dimmick, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Fuller, and Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong. Mrs. Pearson presided over the punch bowl. Mrs. Dade served salad and Mrs. Stodter poured coffee. Others assisting were Misses Kimball, Rosalie Williams, Little, Tilton, Dade and Ayers.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 11, 1912.

On Saturday evening of last week Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy entertained delightfully at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Miss Blackstadt and Lieutenant McCune. Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn gave an enjoyable bowling party on May 3 in honor of Miss Blackstadt, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morton. Prizes were won by Miss Kimball and Major Reno. At the close a delicious supper was served at the home of the hosts.

Preparations for the vaudeville performance to be given shortly by the officers and ladies of Fort Russell, for the benefit of Camp Torrey, Spanish-American War Veterans, and the 11th Infantry band, are in progress. Rehearsals begin this week.

Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle received the Tuesday Bridge Club this week. Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Fuger and Mrs. Schultz substituted for Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Davis. Members present were Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Brewster, from Cheyenne, Mrs. Keiffer, Mrs. Myer and Mrs. Guilfoyle, from the post. On Monday afternoon the Fort Russell Musical Club met with Mrs. C. E. Hathaway, after a vacation of several weeks. It was decided to meet hereafter on the first Monday in each month. In the afternoon. Selections were rendered on Monday afternoon by Mesdames Noble, Cowin, Kemper, Hathaway, and Miss Little. All the members of the club and several guests were present.

Col. A. B. Dyer, Captains Burt, Lawson, Bryson and Wheeler will return about May 15 from the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Hon. C. H. Parmelee, of Buffalo, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence for a few days. The "Chatter" Club has suspended its meetings during the absence of several of its members. The Artillery Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Leslie J. McNair on Tuesday, when eight members were present. Mrs. Fuger and Mrs. Wheeler winning the prizes.

On May 5 Mrs. Charles E. Stodter gave a tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Alvarado Fuller, wife of Major Fuller, Inspector General Kansas N.G. Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Fuller received. Mrs. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Armstrong served, assisted by Misses Dade and Ayers. Mrs. Cowin presided at the punch bowl. The callers included Colonel Guilfoyle, Captain Armstrong, General Dimmick, Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Schultz, Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Capt. and Mrs. Slevert, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Miss Blackstadt, Lieutenants Love, Bowie, Nicholson, Erwin, Engle, Burr, Robinson, McClelland and Chapin.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson gave a delightful supper on Sunday in honor of General Dimmick, of Washington, guest of his daughter, Mrs. Armstrong. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Dade. On May 6 Master John Richard Wilson was four years old and all his little friends were invited to his birthday party. All kinds of games were played and each little guest fished a pretty souvenir out of a fish pond. John was the

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recipient of many presents. Of course there was a large cake with four candles in the center of the table and a little Dutch figure on each napkin delighted the little guests, who were Lucy Ord Kemper, Julia Kitts, Julia Sture, Julia Reno, Betty Myer, Josephine Lee, Frances Fugler, Jimmie Van Horn, Manly and Earl Edwards, Wade Heavey, Joseph Barzynski, Douglas McNair, George Holley; and the mothers present were Mesdames Reno, Van Horn, Jones, Lee and Barzynski.

Mrs. Alexander L. Dade was hostess at the Cavalry Card Club on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday Mrs. Dade gave an elaborate tea in honor of Mrs. William Mitchell and Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, recent arrivals in the post. In the receiving line were Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, from Cheyenne, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Ashford and Mrs. Dade. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Guilfoyle poured tea and coffee, Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Armstrong served salad; assisting were Mesdames Reno, Christian, Wing, McCleave, Camp, Misses Kimball, Ayers, Rosalie Williams, Blackstadt, Tilton, Dade, and Miss Morris, of Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Osseward were guests for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Kitts while en route to Vancouver Barracks from the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker presided at a beautiful dinner on Wednesday in honor of General Dimmick, of Washington, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong. The guests included Mrs. Ayers, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and Lieut. and Mrs. Camp. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cowin gave a brilliant reception in honor of Mrs. Alvarado Fuller, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stodter. Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Cowin received; Mrs. Harold Snyder and Mrs. William Mitchell presided at the punch bowl. In the dining room Mesdames Williams, Guilfoyle, Dade and Kimball served; assisting were Mrs. Reno, Misses Rosalie Williams, Kimball, Ayers, Dade and Blackstadt. About 100 called during the evening. The 9th Cavalry band furnished soft music during the entire evening.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams had as guest on Thursday Major Scott, retired, of Fort Collins. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Dr. Eakins and for Messrs. H. W. Willis, Arthur A. Carroll, John D. Paxton and E. A. Grubb, students of the veterinary college at Fort Collins. Owing to the attraction at the Capital Avenue Theater this evening the hop was given by the officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry on Friday and the regular meeting of the Infantry Card Club was postponed until next Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Hamilton gave a delightful dinner on Thursday for General Dimmick, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick F. Black entertained informally at dinner on Wednesday for Miss Blackburn, Lieutenants McAdams and Brunzell. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Wescott gave an enjoyable supper after the hop on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cowin, Misses Rosalie Williams, Fannan, Blackstadt, Constance, Emily and Eleanor Jones, Lieutenants McCune, Russell, Lackland, Erwin, Roberson, Burr and Sparks.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 27, 1912.

Col. and Miss Mansfield gave an attractive dinner last week in honor of Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris and Mrs. Roe. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe had as dinner guests on Wednesday Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers, Major E. V. Smith and Mrs. Hoffman. Mrs. William R. Gibson gave a bridge tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. James S. Rogers and Mrs. Adams. Prizes were won by Mrs. O. H. Willard, Mrs. A. J. Booth and Mrs. Naylor, and guest prizes were provided for Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Adams. Other guests were Mesdames Shuttleworth, Mount, Hoffman, Kumpe, McClure, Willyoung, Howell, Apple, Foerster, Naylor, Deems, Christy, Ely, Dixon, Pritchard, Sturgis, Demmer, Reynolds, and Miss Pritchard. Miss Mansfield poured tea, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Longanecker, Miss Johnson, Miss Scales and Miss Bell assisted.

The polo games two afternoons a week are a great attraction and the grandstand is generally filled. Saturday, after the game, tea was served at the 5th Cavalry Club.

Miss Mansfield was hostess at a charming tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Maccomb, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Wholley. Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth and Mrs. A. J. Harris poured tea and Miss Wilder presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. Roe served ice. Mrs. Marquart, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Longanecker, Miss Scales, Miss Johnson and Miss Bell assisted. About sixty ladies enjoyed this pleasant afternoon.

Halewa Hotel is once more an attractive place to spend Sunday, as the rainy season is over and the roads are good. Many motor down, some go in douchertys and others ride ten miles to enjoy the bathing. Last Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence O. Mathews had a picnic party with Miss Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, Lieutenants Rose, Foster, Edgerly and Bowley. Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Willard gave a charming dinner on Monday for Colonel Wilder, Miss Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pritchard, Mrs. Bright and Miss Pritchard.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers and Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe. A pretty dinner was given on Monday by Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure for Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Captain Chamberlin, Lieutenant Hefferman and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely. Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis has been spending a few days in Honolulu with Mrs. Maccomb.

Gen. and Mrs. Maccomb motored out from Honolulu last Sunday and were entertained by Col. and Miss Mansfield. Dr. and Mrs. James Mount were hosts at a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe and Major E. V. Smith.

Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure had as dinner guests on

Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Rodney and Lieutenant Hefferman, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker entertain in a delightful way as they motor to Halewa every Sunday, taking guests there to dinner. Last Sunday they had Lieut. and Mrs. Clement H. Wright as guests. Mrs. Adams entertained the Post Bridge Club on Tuesday, when Mrs. Marquart and Miss Scales won the prizes. Mrs. D. M. Hand has had as house guests the Misses Bradshaw, of Honolulu, and several dinners have been given in their honor. Lieut. Joseph C. Kay has been confined to his quarters for ten days with neuralgia.

Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Morrison left on the Korea for Mrs. Morrison's home in Detroit, and expect to be away for several months. Mrs. H. O. Willard and her aunt, Mrs. Bright, also left on the Korea, Mrs. Willard to return in June. Col. and Mrs. David J. Rumbough and daughter Elizabeth left on the Wilhelmiana on Wednesday for the mainland. Colonel Rumbough has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 4, 1912.

Mrs. Frederick delightfully entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Mrs. Baxter, visiting her brother and his wife, Gen. and Mrs. Duncan, has left for Angel Island, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis. Capt. and Mrs. Ripley left Wednesday for the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Siler left Saturday for their new station, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hannay entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Ripley. Mrs. Roberts entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Siler, Mr. and Mrs. Badger, Captain Budd and for Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Julius Conrad, 3d Cav.

There have been many moonlight parties motoring to Leon Springs, where the Cavalry and Artillery entertain delightfully. Capt. and Mrs. Preston entertained friends at chafing-supper Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Starr entertained their guest, Miss Clark, of El Paso, with a lovely dinner party of eighteen guests Sunday. Miss Clark was a duchess during the carnival.

Mrs. Palmly entertained at bridge, complimentary to Mrs. Baxter prior to her departure. Mrs. Palmly's carriage was greatly admired in the Battle of Flowers during the carnival. Ladies of the 22d Infantry who have joined their husbands at El Paso, include Mesdames Adams, Halstead, Garber and Muir.

Col. and Mrs. Hoskins left for New York Thursday, after a pleasant visit to their daughter, Mrs. Julius Conrad. Fritz Cusick celebrated his birthday by entertaining his little friends. Elizabeth Roberts got the ring, Helen Curtis the thimble when the cake was cut.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, P.I., April 1, 1912.

The principal event of the week has been the aeroplane flight of Lieut. F. P. Lahm. Every morning early, the familiar buzz of the engine can be heard all over the post and many people gather on the polo field near the hangar to watch the birdman rise. Since the mechanism is entirely new and has not been tested before, Lieutenant Lahm has not risen higher than forty or fifty feet. On Saturday morning Col. William Glassford and Capt. Charles Wallace, Signal Corps, observed the flying.

Word was received this week of the illness of Capt. Henry B. Farrar, 1st Field Art. Captain Farrar has been with his regiment at target practice near Camp Stotsenburg, but has been sent to Camp John Hay at Baguio for treatment, where he was joined by Mrs. Farrar from Manila.

Among the passengers to sail on the Thomas, April 15, will be Mrs. Wilbur McDaniel and her little daughter, Ruth, en route to Tientsin, China, to join Captain McDaniel. Captain McDaniel was sent to China with the 1st Battalion of the 15th in January. Mrs. Owen Seaman, wife of Lieutenant Seaman, sails on the Thomas to Nagasaki, thence by commercial liner up to Tientsin.

Dr. Joseph R. Jefferies, 7th Cav., was quite badly hurt the other day when his horse took fright and ran away while Dr. and Mrs. Jefferies were driving. The horse ran into a tree, overturning the buggy and throwing both Dr. and Mrs. Jefferies out, hurting Dr. Jefferies badly, but Mrs. Jefferies sustained no injuries whatever. Dr. and Mrs. William P. Hill celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary March 22. Dr. Hill, who had been with his regiment, 1st Field Artillery, at Capas, came down for the day, but returned the following day to his regiment. Mrs. Hill expects to sail on the Thomas for Nagasaki, from which port she goes to England for a visit with relatives.

The last game of this month's auction tournament was played Monday night at the club, with Mrs. Daniel L. Howell at hostess. The successful players during the tournament were Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, winning first honors, Mrs. Bryan Conrad, second, and Lieut. F. P. Lahm, third. Auction is a favorite game at the post.

Major Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., was host at an informal dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. Ned M. Green, who is stationed at Baguio with his company of the 15th Infantry, was a guest on the post last week and much entertained by those of the 15th here. Mrs. Charles Menoher, who with her sons, Mr. Charles Menoher and Master William, has been visiting Mrs. Sharp at Camp Stotsenburg, returned to the

post last week. Mrs. Baird, wife of Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf., is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh are expecting, upon the arrival of the Thomas, to have as their guests Col. and Mrs. F. B. Jones.

There is great enthusiasm shown among the enlisted men over the selection of what is to be known as the American Colonial Army baseball team, which will represent our Army in baseball in Japan next month. The task of selecting these men has fallen to Lieut. Henry W. Fleet. The Keio University in Japan are to be the hosts and there will be no expense for the team in Japan, but a fund to outfit the team is to be raised by a concert given at the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen F. McLean entertained with a pleasant musicale last week, at which most of the musical talent of the post was shown in a delightful way. Capt. James Rhea, 7th Cav., is accompanying Capt. John W. Craig on his tour through the unfrequented places in Luzon.

At about two o'clock Thursday morning the post was awakened by fire call from the 19th Infantry barracks. The blaze was quickly quenched.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hines entertained prettily at dinner on Friday for eight guests. Mrs. Bryan Conrad, with her little daughter, Georgia, will go by the Thomas as far as Nagasaki, thence by liner to Tientsin to join Captain Conrad.

The post school closed with a delightful launch party, when Miss Pratt, who has charge of the school, took the children down the Pasig River and then out on the bay, to Cavite. Dr. and Mrs. George Casaday entertained four tables at bridge Friday evening. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. George Hunter, Major and Mrs. Traub, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Seares, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Buckner, Lieut. and Mrs. P. P. Lahm, Col. Henry I. Raymond, Capt. O. G. Brown and Mr. Raymond. The prizes were won by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Seares, Captain Cavanaugh and Major Traub.

Mrs. George Williams leaves Manila on the April transport for the States, to spend the summer with her mother in Virginia, returning to Fort McKinley in the fall. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Buckner are entertaining as their house guests the Misses Jones, daughters of Col. F. B. Jones, 15th Inf. Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn and Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian, 7th Cav., spent the week-end at Camp McGrath.

Major Truman O. Murphy and Capt. P. L. Smith, 19th Inf., spent several days as guests of Lieut. William W. Rose at Corregidor. While there they witnessed the night target practice. Darrow Menoher, son of Col. Charles Menoher, left Sunday for Capas to spend the remainder of the season during the target practice of the Artillery.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 1, 1912.

Among the passengers arriving aboard the Thomas from the States was Col. Frank B. Jones, 15th Inf., who received orders upon arriving, sending him to join his regiment at Tientsin, China. Dr. Robert T. Oliver is slowly recovering from an attack of appendicitis, for which he was operated upon last week. Capt. Peter W. Davison and Ewing Booth, aids to General Bell, are here from Baguio. Capt. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., left Manila last week for Japan, to spend his leave, joining his regiment at Nagasaki, where it will arrive about April 20 on the Thomas.

Major Henry D. Todd, O.A.C., granted a leave which he will spend in China and Japan, left Manila last week. Miss Julia Littell returned to Manila this week, after a delightful visit with the Misses Swift, daughters of Col. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., at Camp McGrath. Among those going to Baguio this week are Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Julia Littell and the Misses Swift.

Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., was in town several days last week in reference to his duties on the mapping tour in Panay, Rizal Province. He reported that food for his men having been given out, they were compelled to live on wild pig and deer, which they found in abundance in this wild country. Lieutenant Gordon is now in the Province of Laguna. Mrs. Parker, wife of Capt. A. A. Parker, 24th Inf., is in Manila spending several weeks with Mrs. Lawrence J. Fleming. Miss Marjory Ruckman and the Misses Junnet spent several days at Corregidor, the guests of Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon. Mrs. Harmon entertained with a tea in their honor Friday afternoon.

Lieut. D. H. Scott, 3d Inf., arrived from Batangas to spend a few days here. Lieut. and Mrs. Scott expected to sail for the homeland with their regiment which went on the last transport, but at the last moment received orders to stay in the islands. They are spending the interim, until Lieutenant Scott shall be assigned, at Batangas. Col. Charles G. Morton returned to Manila this week, after a pleasant tour of the southern islands. Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., returned to Manila yesterday after an extended trip to Java, India and China. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., and his son are visiting at Corregidor, guests of Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon.

Among those arriving on the Thomas was Col. James B. Erwin, I.G., who is to be stationed in Manila. Colonel Erwin was accompanied as far as Honolulu by his wife and daughter, who stopped there to visit another daughter. Among the guests at Baguio this week is General Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo was one of the first discoverers of Baguio, having been forced into the mountains by the American troops and having found the Benguet trail in a most primitive state during his flight.

Miss Maud Brambila, sister of Captain Brambila, 21st Inf., now in camp in Manila, is the guest of Lieut. and Miss Haverkamp at Corregidor. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. William Glassford entertained at dinner, for Capt. and Mrs. C. Wallace and Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Burt had Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, Col. and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick and Col. F. W. Sibley at dinner on Saturday.

At Baguio an entertainment committee has been formed to plan amusements for the summer guests. The first entertainment to be given will be short sketches by the English company which has been playing in Manila the past week. Capt. M. R. Hilgard is chairman of the committee. Mrs. Charles W. Kutz leaves Manila on Wednesday with her two little girls, Emily and Marion, for Baguio for the season. Mrs. Kutz will occupy a portion of the administration building and take her whole household with her. Owing to crowded conditions many others live in tents.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., March 31, 1912.

Mrs. John B. Bennet, of Iloilo, wife of Colonel Bennet, of the Constabulary, gave an enjoyable bridge luncheon on Wednesday. From the post were Mesdames Maxey, Patterson, Burt, Mills, Mitchell and Knox. Esther Mary Shaw celebrated her seventh birthday with a party on March 25. All the post children were present and enjoyed themselves hugely. Both the regular weekly Friday ladies' night and Saturday night hop at the club were well attended this week.

The command leaves for a five days' trip in the field on April 2. The troops will probably be thankful that the hiking seems to be over for a while. They have been enjoying (1) a hiking season since about May 1, 1911, having come from a season of field training in the States right into another one over here. As soon as the inspector finishes his work here the 2d Battalion will begin its range firing. They have the month of April assigned to them for this duty. Company G, 9th Infantry, from Iloilo, is expected here to-morrow for temporary station while the 24th is out on its inspection trip. When that is finished Company K, 24th, will go to Iloilo, Company L to Cebu, and Company M to Camp Downes, to relieve fractions of the 9th while they concentrate at Cebu for their annual field inspection. They expect to be gone from the 12th to the 25th of April.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee entertained at dinner Saturday for

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Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, the Misses Paulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell and Lieutenants Grieves, Dusenbury, Farnum and Akin. Dr. and Mrs. McCormack joined a short time ago. Lieutenant McCormick is sick with dysentery. The moving pictures given nightly by the Chaplain continue to attract goodly audiences.

TORREY BARRACKS.

Torrey Barracks, Malabang, P.I., March 29, 1912. Mrs. H. V. Evans and two sons will go to Parang on Friday to spend the week-end with friends. Colonel Morton, of the Inspector General's Department, was a guest at the Malabang Club during his visit to this post.

The soldiers have been called on several times the past week to put out fires near the post; a fire in the village destroyed a number of Japanese and Moro houses, but as there is no water supply in town there was not much that could be done by the troops. Lieut. Bruce Campbell has gone to Camp Keithley with a large detachment of men who are joining Companies E and H in the field.

Dr. and Mrs. Garcia passed through on the Steward this week on their way to Jolo for station. Majors G. C. Saffarman, E. E. Heiberg and E. G. Peyton, Phil. Scouts, with Capt. J. W. Hanner and Lieut. T. C. Austin, Med. Corps, are members of a board convened here for the examination of Capt. J. A. Paegelow, H. B. Parrott, H. H. Moore, Lieuts. F. O. Smith and F. N. Jacob, Phil. Scouts.

Mrs. Howard G. Sharpe is slowly convalescing from an operation for appendicitis; she is in the hospital at Zamboanga, but will return here in the next month. Lieut. W. J. Davis is confined to his quarters with Dengue fever.

The companies have organized two baseball teams and some good games are expected on the new diamond back of the officers' quarters.

Dr. Patterson, dental surgeon, has returned to Parang. Mr. E. Mueller, of the Geodetic Survey Corps, has finished his work here and will take up the same work at Parang, of surveying the reservations.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 14. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed May 12 from New York city for Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Washington will act as temporary fleet flagship until the completion of the Connecticut's overhaul, about July 1 next.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there. MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Newport, R.I. Address there. UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there. KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Newport, R.I. Address there. NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Newport, R.I. Address there. SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Newport, R.I. Address there. VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. Sailed May 13 from Salem, Mass., for Rockland, Maine. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass. NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On cruise up the Mississippi River. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Rockland, Maine. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass. RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed May 13 from Salem, Mass., for Rockland, Maine. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass. IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Rockland, Maine. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass. MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Warrington, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochrane, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Francis Martin. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Ensign Hugh V. McCabe. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I.

SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Newport, R.I.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Dewitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Charles M. Fahs. At Olongapo, P.I.

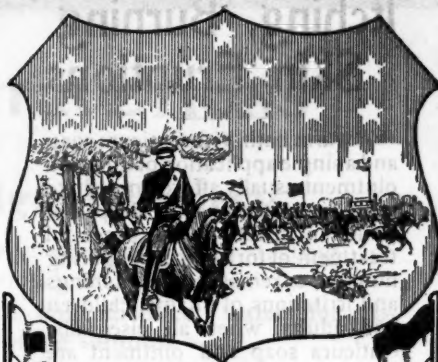
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Olongapo, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed May 12 from Santa Monica, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Olongapo, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Olongapo, P.I.



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U. S. fighting men

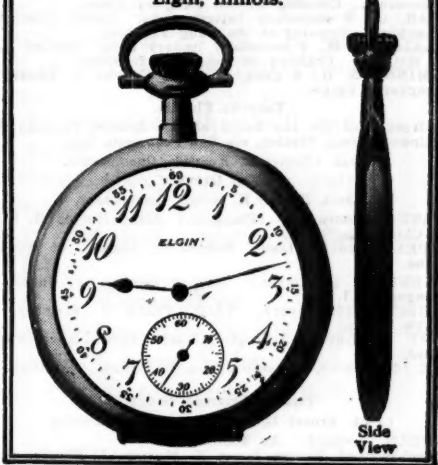
TO the commissioned officers of the Army we present the perfect watch—a beautiful timepiece of guaranteed accuracy, yet moderate cost. A proven watch—tested under the racking strain of field service, and in the routine of barracks duty. The thinnest watch made in America with an enamel dial—proper for full dress occasions. Being an Elgin, its masterful construction goes without saying.

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PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Group.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Group.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

FERRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Richard E. Cassidy. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Marilyn G. Cook. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Blapham. At Taku, China.

Itching, Burning Skin Eruptions

A warm bath with Cuticura soap and a single application of Cuticura ointment usually afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy and successful treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors, exzemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants, children and adults, when all else fails. Cuticura soap and ointment are also most valuable for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for shaving, shampooing and sanative cleansing, as well as for every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.
MONADNOOK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

China Squadron.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander.
RAINBOW, O.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Amoy, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. Sailed May 8 from Hongkong, China, for cruise up Canton River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hongkong, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Chinkiang, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Wuhu, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.
MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Guam.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Pridcaux, master. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Placed out of service May 10 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. The Amphitrite is under orders to proceed to New Orleans for duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia. Send mail to New Orleans.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed May 6 from Olongapo, P.I., for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Rockland, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ISLA DE LUZON, G., 4 guns. Placed out of commission and turned over to the Missouri Naval Militia May 12 at Memphis, Tenn.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Moriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to be placed out of commission and loaned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 13 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.
PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. On cruise up Mississippi River. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered placed out of service.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WHEELING. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
YOKETOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
TECUMSEH. Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rabbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.
Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.
Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")



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Wilmington, Del., 716 Market St.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topoka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At New York city. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule ordered to command.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island.	Pontiac, New York.
Alice, Norfolk.	Powhatan, New York.
Accomac, Boston.	Rapido, Cavite.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.	Rocket, Norfolk.
Chickasaw, Newport.	Samoset, Philadelphia.
Choctaw, Washington.	Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Hercules, Norfolk.	Sioux, Boston.
Iroquois, Mare Island.	Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Iwana, Boston.	Standish, Annapolis.
Massasoit, Norfolk.	Tecumseh, Washington.
Modoc, Philadelphia.	Trafic, New York.
Mohawk, Norfolk.	Transfer, New York.
Narketa, New York.	Triton, Washington.
Pawnee, New York.	Unadilla, Mare Island.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.	Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.	Wahnetta, Norfolk.
Pentucket, New York.	

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.	Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.	Milwaukee, Puget Sound.
Columbia, Philadelphia.	Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Charleston, Puget Sound.	Noptune, Norfolk.
Chattanooga, Puget Sound.	Panay, Cavite.
Galveston, Puget Sound.	Portsmouth, Norfolk.
General Alava, Cavite.	Puritan, Norfolk.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.	Relief, Olongapo.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.	Restless, Newport.
Kearsarge, Philadelphia.	Saturn, Puget Sound.
Kentucky, Norfolk.	Terror, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Philadelphia.	Wabash, Boston, Mass.
Manly, Annapolis.	

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.	Huntress, St. Louis.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.	Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo. (en route).
Boston, Portland, Ore.	Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.	Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.	Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.	Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.	Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.	Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Foot, Newbern, N.C.	Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite State, New York city.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Glochester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Wasp, New York city.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.	Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, page 1160.

The Officer (to stoker for insubordination, who has refused to enter the swimming bath): "And what have you got to say for yourself?"

The Stoker: "Please, sir, I've only bin in the navy three days. The first day the doctor drew two o' me teeth; the second day I were vaccinated; and now a petty officer 'e says, 'Come along—we're a-goin' ter drown yer!'—Sketch.

LETTER NO. 30. MAY 18, 1912.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY INSTRUCTIONS

TYPE B-4

Ignition, Lighting and Electric Warning Signal Battery

Inspection on Arrival

When battery is unpacked, raise filler cap on each cell and determine if solution is at proper level. Close cap after inspection.

The level should be one-half inch above plates.

If solution is low in any cells, hold entire battery out of service and advise us fully.

Despite precaution of packing and labelling, cases are sometimes cap-sized in transit, and solution spilled.

Caution

Gas may be present in cells. Do not use match, candle or other open flame to inspect.

Electrical Data

Capacity, ampere hours - 80

Normal charge and discharge rate (amperes) - 16

Normal Charge

If battery has been practically discharged, the normal charge is for seven hours at 16 amperes.

Note

The EDISON BATTERY can be put on charge at any time, regardless of how much or how little of previous charge has been used.

Also it may be taken off charge and used at any time, regardless of whether it is fully charged or not.

Boosting

The battery may be "boosted" for 15 minutes at 64 amperes or 30 minutes at 48 amperes or 60 minutes at 32 amperes thereby materially adding to the



charge in a few minutes.

Overcharging

Give battery an overcharge for 12 hours at 16 amperes once every six months.

Low Rate Charging

To secure best results, do not charge at less than normal rate at any time.

Ventilation

Remove battery from box when charging.

Watering

Replenish cells with *distilled water* when necessary, to keep solution level above tops of plates.

Before charging, always replenish cells to proper level with distilled water.

Do not spill water onto cells or trays at any time.

Be sure to close filler caps imme-

diately after filling or testing for solution level.

Use only distilled water for replenishing solution.

Never use any potash to replenish solution.

Do not put any acid into Edison cells.

To Change Solution

About a year from receipt of battery order 10 pounds of new solution from us, costing you only 80 cents f.o.b. Factory. On receipt of new solution remove battery from box. Empty solution from cells by inverting tray. Do not spill solution onto cans or tray. Refill with new solution *at once*, using glass funnel. Put on charge for twelve hours at normal rate.

Cleanliness

The most important of all is that the cells and trays be kept CLEAN. The cans are of metal. If water, potash or dirt is allowed to collect on cans and tray, the cans will be injured. If kept clean, they will last for many years.

To clean, always remove battery from box.

Clean out box before replacing battery.

Connections

When replacing trays, after cleaning, clean tapered poles and connectors to maintain good contact.

Caution

Never lay a tool or any piece of metal on tops of cells.

GUARANTEE

TYPE B-4 BATTERY No. _____

THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY hereby GUARANTEES this Battery as follows:

1. Any defect in workmanship or material which may develop within a period of ONE YEAR from the date of shipment by us, will be corrected free of charge.

2. If at any time within a period of FIVE YEARS of the date of said shipment by us, any of the cells of this Battery are found to be incapable of developing full rated capacity, under normal conditions, we will, at our discretion, either replace them with other cells of full rated capacity, or repair such cells to restore their full rated capacity, free of charge, f.o.b. our Works.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER:

That all cells of this battery are cared for and operated in accordance with our standard printed instructions.

DATE

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CO.
ORANGE, N. J.

There are many type B-4, 80 ampere hour 6-1/2 volt EDISON BATTERIES in use aboard the launches, whale boats, etc., of the Army and Navy, for purposes of ignition and lighting. It has been suggested by several electricians of the Service that publica-

tion of these instructions would prove of value to those having these batteries under their care.

I suggest, therefore, that this page be filed for reference.

To be continued next week

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, 149 LAKESIDE AVENUE, ORANGE N.J.

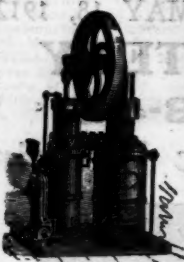
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. June 4, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4529: Neckarchiefs, Turkish towels.—Sch. 4530: Carpets and rugs.—Sch. 4546: Electric jib crane.—Sch. 4549: Baking powder.—Sch. 4556: Steel bolts and nuts, wrought-iron bar, steel wrought iron or steel washers, steel rivets.—Sch. 4557: Steel bars and plates, etc.—Sch. 4558: Cast-iron pipe fittings, galvanized or wrought pipe, iron malleable unions.—Sch. 4559: Steel rivets, steel bolts and nuts.—Sch. 4562: Air hose. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-13-12

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. May 28, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4532: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 4533: Mineral lubricating grease, chrome green in oil.—Sch. 4534: Lumber.—Sch. 4536: Baled cork wood, pump leather, mattress binding.—Sch. 4537: Manganese bronze.—Sch. 4540: Duplex telephone wire, white-oak fender piles, yellow pine.—Sch. 4541: Salt, pickles, mustard, macaroni, green coffee.—Sch. 4550: Fuel oil. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-6-12.